

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1398.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED.....6d.
STAMPED.....5d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Death of Manchester	908
Holiday Reflections	Politicians	908
School Boards and	Vote by Ballot	908
Clerical Critics	The Speaker and his Farm	909
Eccelesiastical Notes	Labourers	909
Clerical Rapacity	The Geneva Court of	909
Disestablishment.—The	Arbitration	909
Next Campaign	Election Intelligence	909
Two Anglican Clergy-	Death of Dr. Lowell Mason	909
men on their own	Notanda	909
Church	Epitome of News	910
Germany and the Jesuits	Foreign Miscellany	910
Religious and Denomina-	The Harvest	911
tional News	LEADING ARTICLES:	
CORRESPONDENCE:	Summary	912
Dissent and Schism	The Season of Pro-	912
The Globe on "Liber-	perity	912
ation Quotations"	Australia	913
The Engineer Hoist	High Prices and House-	913
with his own Petard	hold Economics	913
The Education Act	How it Strikes a Stranger	914
The Irish Education Ques-	Men and Things in America	914
tion	Ramsgate Sands	915
Political Meetings	LITERATURE:	
The New Political Move-	Recollections of Society	916
ment	The Beatitudes	917

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOLIDAY REFLECTIONS.

IV.—CONTROVERSIAL SENSATIONALISMS.

THERE is no valid excuse to be made for what may be fitly described as the sensationalisms of controversy, and of ecclesiastical and religious controversy in particular. They are always irritating in their effect, and they seldom contribute in the least to the elucidation of the matter under discussion. But, perhaps, they are not justly open to such violent condemnation as controversial opponents usually heap upon them. They are much rather inartistic than intentionally mischievous. They show bad taste, but not necessarily a bad heart. They belong to the category of rhetorical hyperboles, and are rather wide-mouthed than ferocious. Controversial sensationalisms belong chiefly to young writers who wish to express with something like spasmodic energy the thoughts which have excited some considerable interest in their own minds. They may be likened to the contortions and grimaces of certain countenances when any intensity of intellectual conviction has to be expressed. They do not always represent temper. Perhaps, we might even say, they do not often represent temper. They are more disagreeable to others than harmful. They indicate habit rather than intention. They are probably conceived with a view to aid what may be a good cause, which, however, they usually injure. But, in regard to these controversial sensationalisms, it is necessary to look at them from the probable point of view of the writer, in order to estimate, with any chance of correctness, their merits or demerits, so far as morality is concerned.

We take it for granted that our readers understand what we mean by controversial sensationalisms. They are the imaginative forms in which things relating either to subjects or persons are treated by antagonists really, or fictitiously, deeply interested in them. Sometimes they assume a view for the purpose of casting ridicule on an opponent; sometimes they amount to a complete misrepresentation of his views. Occasionally, they are mere exaggerations of the idea sought to be enforced upon the mind of the reader. Now and then they are the effervescence of an excited intellect, and sometimes, but not often, they stand for a really disturbed state of mental or moral feeling. Of course, they are intended to produce a certain effect upon the reader, but they do not neces-

sarily indicate that the out-going force of the speaker's or the writer's mind corresponds exactly with the manner in which expression has been given to it. In one word, the sensationalisms of controversy are more closely associated with rhetoric than with taste, or with morality. But, as we have already intimated, they are not to be excused, even if on fair analysis they are less blameworthy than many would think.

Still, there are certain classes of controversial sensationalisms which ought to be garrotted wherever they are met with. There are, for instance, perversions of fact which cannot be traced to mere accident or mistake, but which invariably express the mastery of will over judgment; and show not so much what is, or ought to be, as what the speaker or writer would desire those whom he addresses to accept as what actually is. This is one of the most inexcusable of all the forms of controversial sensationalism. A molehill may be described as a mountain, and no one of sense will see in the description anything beyond an excessive exercise of the imaginative powers. An argument may be pressed beyond legitimate bounds, or a conclusion may be stated in wider terms than would be justified by logic; but in neither case would there be any necessary offence against the amenities of social life, or even against the well-understood laws of controversial warfare. But the sensationalisms of which we speak are sometimes little less than pure lies—falsehoods, we mean,—which do not come out of the misapprehension of seeming realities, but which are born of a controversial impetuosity which, like a mad bull, shuts its eyes and butts at the object of its enmity. This, perhaps, is the most indefensible form of controversial sensationalism. In ordinary life it could only be paralleled by one member of society accusing another of having taken away the life of his friend, or having by fraudulent devices, got possession of his estates.

Of all the controversial writers ecclesiastics appear most prone to fall into this bad habit. It may be because they usually occupy a position which gives them an advantage over those whom they address. But, owing to whatever cause, they certainly are more predisposed to practise the tricks of controversy than other classes of men. We have seen a great deal of it in the course of our career, and perhaps not altogether unnaturally, seeing the sort of work in which we have been engaged. It is quite likely, too, that we have ourselves unconsciously fallen into the evil habit occasionally, although we certainly aim, as strictly as possible, at giving it a wide berth. It will be regarded, of course, by all sober-minded men, as utterly unworthy of the subject of disestablishment. Yet, perhaps, on no other subject is it so commonly resorted to. They who take our view of the question, if in advocating that view on the platform, or in the press, they are apt to give way to the temptation of employing controversial sensationalisms, may be reminded that in the end every indulgence in the use of them is found to be a deduction from the moral strength of the cause. Those, on the other hand, who defend the union of the Church with the State, even if by the same means they annoy an opponent, are sure in the end to damage their argumentative position.

If truth, not victory, be the object we pursue, the more scrupulously truthful the means we employ, the deeper and the more lasting is the

effect we shall achieve. Earnestness can never more efficiently be allied than with perfect simplicity. In a matter, moreover, the arguments of which, on both sides, have been tolerably threshed out, nothing tells with so much weight as a few sentences of unsophisticated conviction. At any rate, the sensationalisms of controversy strike one as not merely useless and out of place on such a theme, but, like the paint and tinsel of a stage player at a fair, as tawdry and repulsive. The servants of truth should know better than to dress out their thoughts in the guise of tricksters.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND CLERICAL CRITICS.

CLERGYMEN have received much and not undeserved credit for individual sacrifices made by members of their order in the cause of education; and it has often seemed an ungracious task to urge, what the history of all attempts at a national system of elementary schools too surely proves, that the interest of the clergy as a body has always been conditional upon their own prospects of sectarian influence. But as if with a view of justifying all that the opponents of their claims have ever said, the clerical party seem now bent upon misrepresenting and hampering the action of school boards. It would seem that these boards, notwithstanding their inclination to erect a sort of juvenile Established Church, with the opinions of the majority as articles of faith, and schoolmasters for priests, have yet had too strong a sense of public duty to allow the parochial clergy to order where schools should be placed, what children should be allowed to attend them, or the amount of fees to be paid. Hence the very party which one short year ago proclaimed with indignant emphasis the love of poor parents for the Gospel according to the catechism, have hardly allowed the experiment of rival but co-operative systems to have even an incipient trial, before they begin to cry out that they are undone, and that the plague of board schools is eating them up. Of course there is treachery at work. *Nous sommes trahis*, is not a very manly cry; but it has been found consolatory by defeated armies. They have not had fair play; the Church never has, according to them, unless it is protected beyond all possibility of rivalry. Those wicked school board men, instead of honestly doing their duty according to the 25th Clause of the Act, and subsidising the denominational schools which Government has delighted to honour, are playing ducks and drakes with the ratepayers' money, setting up schools in districts amply provided for under the paternal sway of the parson, lowering the fees, raising at once the salaries of teachers and standard of instruction; and in effect (what strange revenges does time bring!) are "outpaying and underselling the voluntary schools," mainly of course the schools of the Church of England. "Sweet are the uses of adversity!" The ecclesiastical party has gained a wonderful insight during the last few years into the power of voluntarism. It did not prevent them from grabbing all they could during the time of grace which Mr. Forster, with a generosity hardly consistent with justice, allowed them. But as there is no more to be got in that way now, they have arrived at the conclusion that no more is necessary either for their schools or any other; and the General Secretary to the National Educational Union, who, by-the-way, seems modestly bent on a total repeal of the Education Act, says in his second letter to the *Times*, with valiant confidence—"I will back voluntary effort to meet the supply wherever there is a demand."

The tactics of the present clerical onslaught

On school boards are by no means unskillfully conceived. In the deadly *ennui* which soon succeeds the high pressure of the Parliamentary session, the newspaper press is naturally enough glad of anything likely to occasion excitement, if only by disturbing that most irritable tissue, the ratepayer's pocket. Besides, the school boards, like an army suddenly bombarded while deploying its forces into line of battle, are taken at a disadvantage. The theological or ecclesiastical animus is carefully kept in the background, like an ill-conditioned dog, which it is not prudent to let loose at the moment, but whose growl cannot wholly be suppressed. And we should not be at all surprised if some of our readers think that some of these eminently respectable and fair-spoken men, whose letters or pamphlets they have read, have really proved a very sad case of extravagance, which demands not merely exposure, but stern rebuke, and possibly some legislative remedy. Mr. W. Stanyer, for instance, the gentleman to whom we have referred above, found in the school board accounts published in the recent report of the Education Department, ample ammunition for a most effective discharge of epistolary artillery, from the effect of which perhaps the nerves of some of our more timid friends have hardly recovered. These accounts are completed, be it observed, only to the 29th September, 1871, at which date there was not a school board in the country which was one year old. The total expenditure, including all expenses of election, rent of offices, salaries to officers, and all the other items incidental to the establishment of a vast organisation, amounted to 34,562*l.* Of this sum Mr. Stanyer finds, with indignation and grief, that the salaries of teachers represent only 495*l.*, and the fees paid for children under the 25th clause, 749*l.* And Mr. Stanyer insists, in both his letters, upon "the ugly fact" that "out of a sum of over 33,000*l.* placed in the hands of school boards for educational work, only some 1,200*l.* has found its way into the schools as direct payment for education imparted." Here, he says, in effect, is a leakage of 19*s.* in the pound, all of which would have been saved had the same sum of money been entrusted to voluntary schools. But in his haste to make a telling case, Mr. Stanyer has overlooked the fact that the work to be done by school boards is not precisely the same as that which was formerly aimed at by voluntary societies. It is that, but it is something more; and it is just this something more which makes such a use of the school board accounts hitherto published not only grossly unjust, but simply nonsensical.

The school boards hitherto created have been charged, not merely with the simple duty of supplying an accurately ascertained deficiency, but with the more intricate task of finding out the precise extent of that deficiency and reporting thereon to the satisfaction of the Education Department. Besides this, they were permitted by the Act, and have very generally felt that the permission imposed on them a duty, to lay the foundations of a complete and comprehensive system of compulsion. And both branches of their work required that they should carefully consider the social condition and requirements of the towns or districts which they represented. In addition to this, the indecision of our legislators made it absolutely inevitable that the nature of the religious teaching, if any, which was to be given in the schools, should give rise to discussions as tedious as they have been fruitless. Now let the most economical of our readers remember, that at the date of the published accounts, a large number of the school boards had been in existence only from six to nine months, and we think they will feel little surprise that the indispensable preliminary work should hardly have been completed by the period above mentioned. Take, for instance, the School Board for London, which at the date of the accounts does not seem to have spent one penny in salaries to teachers, or, we are thankful to add, in fees to denominational schools. Since that time, as is well known, this Board has taken over, or established, upwards of one hundred schools, over which we suppose at least two hundred certificated teachers have been appointed. Let it be remembered also that nearly 11,000*l.* comes under the head of election expenses, while nearly 2,000*l.* has been paid to industrial schools; and the utter unreasonableness of Mr. Stanyer's strictures will be clearly apparent. It might as well be charged as a crime against the directors of a company, who have a factory to build, and plant to purchase, that they have expended nothing on the direct manufacture of goods during their first year of office. But it may be urged, as indeed Mr. Stanyer does urge in his second letter, that much of this expenditure for other than directly educational work will necessarily be repeated from year to year. Undoubtedly.

This represents simply the price which the nation chooses to pay for securing a comprehensive, compulsory, and truly national system, carried out by elected representatives of the ratepayers. When the next accounts are published, we do not think there will be much complaint of the proportion which these items of expenditure bear to the salaries of teachers and other expenses of schools.

But if Mr. Stanyer is puerile, other critics are open to graver accusations. The Rev. Joseph Nunn, for instance, a Manchester clergyman, who, on the strength of some years' experience in a large metropolitan parish, sets himself up as a monitor of the London School Board, is fairly open to the charge of a manifest, though doubtless unconscious, inclination to reduce the wants of the population within the limits of sectarian capacity. He charges this board, which has spent months of weary labour in a conscientious effort to obtain accurate statistics concerning its stupendous field of operation, with presenting a grossly exaggerated case of existing needs. He insinuates, nay, he broadly states, that "the enumerators and tabulators of the board have worked their census of children into conformity with a theory," laid down by the Education Department, that "the proportion of the upper and middle classes to the whole community is one in seven." Now the only ground for this amazing statement, which is a gratuitous insult to a body of men who have made great sacrifices for the public good, is the fact that careful inquiry has exactly confirmed the reality of this proportion. He does indeed point out what he takes to be a palpable error in the statistics of the board, that whereas in the census of children 398,679 are put down as professedly in attendance at elementary schools, in the census of schools on the other hand, only 359,786 are found to be actually on the rolls. To those who know how hard it is to get at the exact truth in such matters, when parents are indifferent or suspicious, there will appear to be no great difficulty in accounting for the difference. In regard to the census of children, the same difficulty did not exist; for the board had copies of the books which had previously been used in the Government census of the population. If then the number of children actually at school is fewer by 38,000 than has been represented to the board, it only follows that the need for their activity is proportionally strengthened.

We are sorry that some representatives of the Wesleyans, with a weakness to which that body has been too prone where ecclesiastical questions are concerned, should allow themselves to be made the cat's-paw of the clergy in some of these miserable attempts to hinder the progress of education. The treasurer and chairman, for instance, of the Radnor-street school, in the Finsbury division, writing on the question of the Bath-street Board Schools, which has just helped to fill the hungry columns of the *Times*, thinks it not unbecoming to represent the members for that division as wishing "To introduce a good school, with the alluring bait of a very low price, to draw away from the neighbouring schools a large number of good scholars, who would in a few days' drilling be so systematised as to show a good front and enable them with trumpet tongue to proclaim to all London, see what we have done." When it is borne in mind that, within a half-mile circuit from these Bath-street schools, there are some 3,000 children for whom no elementary school accommodation exists, a fact which has been proved by the most careful inquiry, we think it will be felt that if the Radnor-school is not filled, it must be because in some way or other it does not meet the requirements of the neighbourhood.

All these carping criticisms show one thing clearly enough; that notwithstanding all the defects of the Education Act, it is distinctly working in the direction of a broad and unsectarian system of national schools. If the disappointment of sectarian expectations should occasion bitterness we shall deeply lament it. But after all the concessions that have been vainly made, we trust that the friends of religious equality will henceforward show a firm front. There need be no fear of waste. No board is empowered to provide one single school place beyond what is absolutely necessary. The operation of the compulsory bye-laws will sooner or later fill all schools alike, and then it may be necessary to reconsider the question, how far it is just to apply public money to the support of denominational institutions. Meanwhile, if sectarian schools are thinned, boards have happily no power to insist that parents shall prefer them; and such schools must be content to rest their hopes of success on the attractions which they have to offer to the population.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

What the Church journals, not to mention others, would have done without the Athanasian creed during the holidays no one can imagine. There would have been nothing ecclesiastical to write about, and hardly anything ecclesiastical to print. The air would have been utterly clear of controversy. Not a shot would have disturbed the unwonted repose of the clerical mind. Men of a particularly controversial turn, who cannot live without fighting, or seeing others fight, would have been obliged to go, for needful refreshment, to the history of the old battles—to read through once more the old Bangorian controversy, with its hundred or two tracts on either side, then to take up the ponderous folio of the Sacheverell trial. Coming down to our own times, he might find food in the Tractarian controversy, and it would certainly amuse him to read all the pamphlets that were written, the speeches delivered, the sermons preached against the abolition of Church-rates. But, thanks to Archdeacon Denison, Dr. Pusey, and the higher sort of High-Churchmen generally, he has been saved this necessity. He has, every week, or even oftener, letters "all hot" from one or other of those keen though not cool combatants, can enjoy the strife while it is fresh, and can himself see the doughty Archdeacon of Taunton rush like a war-horse to the fray.

The archdeacon is the first to enter the lists this week, and a letter to the *Times* is the form of his appearance. Here he refers to the assaults that have been made on the doctrine of the sacraments during the last quarter of a century. He considers these assaults to be only a natural issue of the position grafted upon the "Old Catholic Church of England," three centuries ago called the Establishment. Since then, with civil and religious liberty, anti-sacramental teaching has become largely developed. Even the bishops, according to the archdeacon, are the tools of the Protestant section. But he considers that the assault on sacramental doctrine has failed, and that the enemy has been driven back. "Now," says the archdeacon, "it remains for Christ's army to advance and occupy the field. We hear much now-a-days of 'Church defence.' Church defence is a poor and unworthy thing. It means saving the Establishment at any cost of doctrine and discipline." After this the archdeacon refers to the Athanasian Creed, denouncing the attack upon it as a plot with many features of ecclesiastical craft. Of what may take place in consequence the archdeacon says:—

In 1870, when Parliament, by the help of the bishops and clergy, passed the Elementary Education Act, I gave up finally all contending for the Establishment. If Parliament, with or without the Convocations, shall in any manner or degree meddle with the Creed of St. Athanasius, or with the rubrics referring to it, I shall ask to be admitted a member of the Liberation Society; there being, in the event supposed, no longer any room to doubt that "the Establishment" is operating actively to the undermining and overthrow of all sound religion.

The archdeacon is a man who means what he says. During the Church-rate agitation he said that if any member of the Liberation Society made his appearance in his parish of East Brent he would have him ducked in the horse-pond, and now he seriously thinks of becoming a member of that society himself. Perhaps time and circumstance never produced a stranger change. A little addition—which is sure to come—and the Liberation Society will be, with perhaps the majority of Churchmen, the most popular of public institutions. If our purpose be right, there is every reason why it should be so.

The archdeacon is well supported by another conspicuous member of the High-Church party, the Rev. Malcolm McColl, who, in a letter to the *Guardian* in defence of the use of the Athanasian Creed, denounces the proposed optional disuse of it as "a distinct betrayal of the truth of God," and of the "eternal interests" of his fellow-men. If, says Mr. McColl, this should come to pass, "then a formidable schism is inevitable and imminent, and the days of the Church of England as an Establishment are numbered." Declarations like this, repeated and re-repeated, indicate the great strength of the religious feeling which is at the bottom of this controversy. We can imagine that it must give a feeling of intense pain to such men as Mr. McColl even to think of seceding from the Establishment. What if their secession should be considered a certainty? What if their declarations should be taken as the reverse of mere vaunting threats—as affirmative of a serious resolution? The anti-Athanasian Creed party will probably, in that event, review, and withdraw from, its position. Whatever may become of the insincerity of people using the creed who do not believe it, they will

scarcely risk any danger to the Establishment. That will have to be saved—for a time—at any cost.

What next is there to note, having said all that it is needful to say concerning this controversy? Well, we have a bishop's charge and a bishop's speech. The charge is that of the Bishop of Norwich, which is now reprinted, and we gather from it that, in the diocese of Norwich at least, whatever may be the case elsewhere, the Church is making no substantial progress. The bishop has issued articles of inquiry to the incumbents of every one of 1,070 parishes under his jurisdiction, and he says, speaking of the last seven years, that, so far as he is able to judge, the result "does not show an increase in the attendance at public worship on the Lord's Day, nor in the attendance or actual number of communicants, nor do the returns show an increase in the number on the books of our daily, Sunday, or evening schools. On the contrary," says the bishop, "I am inclined to believe that in most of these matters there has been a decrease in the last seven years." This scarcely agrees with all that we have heard about Church progress and the advance of the Establishment on the people and on Dissenters.

The other bishop is his Lordship of Carlisle, who has been presiding at a diocesan conference, where he reviewed, apparently with some elaboration, the ecclesiastical measures of the last year. The review was in the usual style of episcopal utterance—that is to say, condemnatory of further steps made in the direction of religious equality. The bishop, for instance, was "very glad" that the Burial Bill had been defeated, he "was glad" that the Occasional Sermons Bill had perished, and, of course, he congratulated the conference on the defeat of Mr. Miall's motion. Said the bishop:—

That motion was for inquiry into the property of the Church of England; but, as was very rightly said in the House of Commons, it was impossible to separate the question of inquiry from that which was Mr. Miall's acknowledged ultimate purpose and end, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. It would have been the thin end of a most dangerous wedge. That mischievous motion had been defeated by a majority which showed what was the mind of the House of Commons upon that important question, and he did not wish to say one other word about it except this—that, seeing that they had that strong feeling at the present time in the House of Commons in favour of the present Establishment and endowment, both clergy and laity would make the best of the opportunity given to them, and take care that they used the advantage which was now in their hands, so that no change of opinion should ever come over the minds of that House.

How queerly all these things will read another day, something about as strange as it is now, to read of the opposition of the bishops and clergy, some two generations ago, to the dissemination of the Bible and to popular education.

A fortnight ago, we quoted some remarks from the Rev. Llewellyn Davies on the want of sympathy shown by the clergy to the agricultural labourer. In this week's *Guardian*, this matter is followed up by one or two letters, amongst others, one from a Leicestershire incumbent. This clergyman plainly says:—

Mr. Davies justly fears that some of the rural clergy have failed to show sympathy with the labourers in this important movement, and it is indeed sad to think that two bishops of agricultural dioceses should have given public expression of their sympathy with the rich and strong rather than the poor and weak. The Bishop of Peterborough, in the earlier days of his official life, took occasion at a school opening in his diocese to rejoice over the strong attachment evinced by the agricultural population for the Church of England. Not long after, he invited the clergy to discuss in their rural deanery conferences the causes of the neglect of public worship and Holy Communion, especially by the poor. I believe he received the results of such discussions, and I hope has pondered over them. But since he made his hard and unsympathising speech at the Peterborough agricultural dinner, we must conclude that his clergy have not told him the truth. The Church of England has lost her hold on the affections of the labouring classes because the good news from God (their special blessing), which we, her clergy, are always talking about, has not been realised to them, either as it affects their social or religious life.

This is another witness as to the hold of the Church on the agricultural population.

A correspondent has sent to us a circular from the Vicar of St. Jude's, King's Cross, to the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway, asking for contributions towards new Church schools in that neighbourhood. The vicar understands that it is useless to appeal to the shareholders as a company, so he appeals to them individually. He wants immediate assistance to "secure grants," and we see that he is already promised 486*l.* from the Education Department of the Privy Council. If he obtains it, of course he shuts out the possibility of the erection of a board school, and the children of the "servants of the company" may have to use the Church school or—none.

CLERICAL RAPACITY.

Some weeks ago attention was called in the *Nonconformist* under this title to a claim made by the Rev. W. W. Wingfield, vicar of Gulval, Penzance, to an increase of the tithe-rent charge payable in respect of lands newly cultivated for market gardening purposes within the parish. A statement of the vicar's case has been prepared by his solicitor to be submitted to the Tithe Commissioners. Its principal portions are as follows:—

The tithe apportionment, which is on tenements and not on fields, describes the parish of Gulval as containing 4,362 acres, viz.:—

Arable	1,160
Pasture	2,320
Commons, downs, and crofts	750
Wastes	120
Glebe	12

The agreement for commutation embodied in the apportionment was dated 27th November, 1839, being a few months after Mr. Wingfield was presented to the vicarage by the Lord Chancellor; and by this agreement the vicarial tithes were fixed at 355*l.*, with 6*l.* for the glebe when not in the personal occupation of the vicar.

The average amount of tithe compositions for the seven years ending at Christmas, 1835, was 260*l.*, this being the annual rent paid to the then vicar, clear of rates, under a lease granted by him to a committee of the principal farmers of the parish on the 9th April, 1833, for a term of seven years if the vicar should so long live, but the vicar died on the 6th January, 1839, when the lease determined. This rent of 260*l.*, added to the average amount of rates on the tithes and expenses of collection, 36*l.* 7*s.*, and rates on the glebe, 8*l.* 1*s.*, made a total of 304*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The difference between this sum and the sum commuted at would be about 17 per cent, instead of the extreme limit of 20 fixed by the Act. The former vicar was presented when he was sixty-five years of age, and he died on the 6th January, 1839, at the age of eighty-four.

The lower or southern side of the parish of Gulval, from its situation—sloping gradually to the shore of Mount's Bay, its warm aspect, fertile soil, and even temperature throughout the year, had been, previous to the commutation, to some small extent cultivated as garden ground. Potatoes were then (and up to the appearance of the potato disease) grown in large quantities on its higher or northern side, for farm purposes, to fatten pigs, &c., and sold at an extremely low price, ranging from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per Cornish bushel of 22*lb.* (equal to three Winchester's) for inferior sorts, to 4*s.* or 5*s.* for the best sorts called white and red apples. Early Cornish kidney potatoes were also cultivated for sale, and sent to the neighbouring market towns in carts. Some were also sent to Covent Garden Market, but the only then practicable means of sending them to London being by steamers once or twice a week, the production of them was limited, and market-garden produce generally does not appear to have been considered of sufficient importance for any application to be made by the landowners to the Tithe Commissioners, under the 40th section of the Tithe Act, to have the lands cultivated as market-gardens separately valued, so that an extraordinary charge might be placed on them, although the agreement for commutation provides that the lands should be discharged from the payment of tithes "except as excepted in the Act," this exception clearly pointing to the possibility of a charge on market-gardens at some future time.

The cultivation of early potatoes continued to increase until the potato disease made its appearance in 1846, when it swept away the whole of them, together with the common farm potatoes also; and for a time it seemed indeed that the plant would not recover itself. Rents which had been always high were then in some cases reduced, and continued reduced for several years; but with the opening of the West Cornwall Railway in 1852, and the Cornwall Railway in 1859, the use of guano and artificial manures, and the adoption of a new mode of planting the potato—by first allowing the seed to sprout indoors, and then after some months to be transplanted, so as to avoid, as far as possible, the late winter frosts—it has become a far more important article of export than before. For the distant markets it is now drawn up in an immature state, and forwarded by railway to London and all parts of the country, where it arrives earlier than it can be obtained from any other part of the kingdom, except perhaps the Channel Islands and the Islands of Scilly. The expenses of cultivation of the early potato, and consequent risk, are considerable, but the value of an acre in a fair season is always a large sum, and gives a great profit, whilst in unfavourable years the profits are much less; but the market-gardeners as a class seem prosperous, and the quantity of land devoted to the growth of brocoli and potatoes is steadily on the increase. Brocoli was not exported from the locality (and hardly grown at all) until about 1836, the year after the last year of the tithe averages, and its cultivation was limited till the greater facilities of transport gave such encouragement to the trade.

By means of planting the potatoes in the mode just referred to, there is now time after the early potato crop has been taken out of the ground to plant brocoli, the earliest of which ripens in December and January, and the later sorts in February and March; and it is then out in time to allow the sprouted potato to be planted in the same ground, thus enabling the occupier of the land to take two crops in one year. The crop of brocoli is also worth a large sum, but the expense of planting and cultivating it and realising the crop is a small amount compared with the expense of growing potatoes, consequently this crop has been almost entirely a gain to the parish since the tithes were commuted. Several acres of land are also cultivated for asparagus and other market-garden produce, and the change in the system of market-gardening, with the increased facilities of transport, have made the land more productive in many other respects.

The foregoing circumstances have been for some time within the vicar's knowledge, but the event which more particularly arrested his attention was the case of Russell and others v. the Tithe Commissioners, which, in the opinion of his advisers, was so striking as not only to justify, but, as a matter of duty, to necessitate, his collecting these facts and submitting them to

the Tithe Commissioners, with a view to his obtaining an additional or extraordinary rent-charge in respect of the newly-cultivated market-gardening lands. The mode in which the vicar proposes to establish his case is to give in evidence a survey and valuation made by experienced valuers, well acquainted with the parish, and limiting their valuation for the present purpose to lands newly cultivated as market-gardens. The total results of such survey are that there are 213 acres 2 roods and 4 perches cultivated with brocoli, and 192 acres 3 roods and 2 perches with early potatoes, as shown in the schedule attached to this statement. In almost every instance the potatoes have been grown in land from which brocoli has just been removed, and brocoli is a crop which leaves the ground in a particularly favourable condition for the growth of the potato. The total value of these crops is many thousands of pounds in a year, being under these peculiar circumstances a very much larger amount, it is believed, than can be obtained from any other market-gardening land in the kingdom.

One instance will be sufficient to show that the claim now preferred is not an unreasonable one, viz., that on comparing the estimated value of the brocoli and potatoes grown on one tenement with the vicarial tithe rent-charge, it was found that the latter only amounted to little more than 1*d.* in the 1*l.* on the gross value of the produce.

"The Church Establishment," says Mr. Gladstone, "regarded in its theory and its aims is beautiful and attractive;" yet what is it but an appropriation of the fruits of labour and of skill to certain other purposes? Mr. Wingfield seems bent on showing his parishioners that the beauty and attractiveness of the Establishment exist only in its theory, and that in reality it is hideous and repulsive. His case establishes what we before contended, that he claims to appropriate to his own purposes, "the fruits of the labour and skill" of his parishioners; to share in a prosperity which he has in not the slightest degree aided to bring about; and without a shadow of a pretence on the ground of any additional service required of him to deprive them of a portion of the profits earned by their skill and labour. This year the failure of the potato crop will materially lessen, if not destroy, the farmer's profit. The same thing may happen any year, but if Mr. Wingfield succeeds, the farmer will have to pay the increased rent charge whether he gain or lose by his potato crop. In West Cornwall, where an immense majority of the worshipping population go to the Chapel, and not to the Church, a great impulse will be given by this clerical rapacity to the rising and spreading feeling in favour of disestablishment.

DISESTABLISHMENT—THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

(From the *Liberator*.)

To an aggressive party it is of great importance to have a distinct conception of the object aimed at, and to be thoroughly united in regard to the means by which it is to be pursued. And in both these respects the advocates of Disestablishment will begin the new campaign under very favourable circumstances.

This time a year ago it had not been determined whether the question should be again brought before the House of Commons, by means of a motion, in the session of 1872, and, when that course was subsequently agreed upon, there was, it must be admitted, some disagreement as to the kind of motion which would be expedient, as well as some uncertainty whether it would be possible to submit the motion ultimately agreed upon.

Circumstances which we need not explain led the Liberation leaders to determine, even before the close of the recent session, that it would be wise on the part of Mr. Miall to bring forward another motion next session; to do it sufficiently early in the session to ensure a thorough discussion; to put the motion in such a shape as would raise the question at issue in the most direct and the boldest terms; and, by giving it early publicity, to make it the basis of operations during the months of autumn and winter.

In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Miall, shortly before the prorogation, gave notice that early next session he would move:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the establishment by law of the Churches of England and Scotland involves a violation of religious equality; deprives those Churches of the right of self-government; imposes on Parliament duties which it is incompetent to discharge, and is hurtful to the religious political interests of the community, and, therefore, ought no longer to be maintained."

Nobody will deny that this is as decisive, as straightforward, and as explicit as such a motion can be. It also puts the case against the existing system suggestively and comprehensively, as well as enunciates propositions which the upholders of that system will find it very difficult to controvert. For these reasons it has, we believe, been received with great satisfaction by those whose principles it is designed to advance, and even opponents admit that it is not open to some of the objections urged against the motion of July last.

The next step to be taken is to provide that this motion shall be made the specific subject of the agitation to be carried on during the approaching season; that its several positions shall be the texts of lecture, speech, and tract; and that those who

resist the motion shall be distinctly challenged to disprove their truth. This will give directness and point, and, to a certain extent, freshness to the arguments and appeals of anti-State Churchmen, and will also compel "Church Defenders" to exchange something like close reasoning for irrelevant generalities.

The time has also come when new practical measures should be adopted to afford to Mr. Miall the support which he is entitled to receive. Hitherto only public meetings and resolutions, the opinions of a section of the public press, and private communications with members, have testified to the strong approval with which his motions have been regarded by a large section of the community. These have, necessarily, been confined to those places in which such action is practicable, and have afforded very inadequate evidence of the earnestness and resoluteness of purpose of which Mr. Miall's motions have been the expression.

Petitioning has, as we are aware, fallen into some disrepute, because of the multitude of petitions now annually presented to Parliament, and of the improper means sometimes employed to obtain them. But petitions in support of the motion to be moved next session will be likely to prove advantageous in several respects. If numerous, and largely signed, they will dispel the notion entertained by some politicians that Mr. Miall's followers are noisy, but few. They will also serve as a means of educating the community more generally available than meetings and lectures, and more practical than mere tract-distributing. They will help us to carry on the warfare in places where no other weapon can be used; will elicit the opinions of particular religious bodies hitherto believed to be in sympathy, but not very actively co-operating with us; and will give employment to many willing hands hitherto idle for want of specific work.

For these reasons, we hope that the call for petitions will be responded to readily and universally, so that there will be no reason to regret that it was determined on, and that Mr. Miall, when he rises in his place in the spring of next year, may feel that the House of Commons, however it may dispose of his motion, will be unable to despise those whose views it represents.

Next month we shall enter into details relating to the forthcoming movement, which we have now described in general terms; and, therefore, we only add, as the last point in our programme, that the new campaign is to be commenced at an unusually early period. It will open with a Midland Counties Conference, and a great public meeting at Birmingham, on Tuesday, October 1st; and the fact that the Nonconformist Committee of that town have resolved to make both gatherings as successful as possible, sufficiently guarantees that the work of another season will be begun effectively, as well as early. The four months which will elapse before the next session begins, will, if wisely used, suffice for a movement which will very appreciably advance our cause. And, in addition to all the arguments and illustrations which our own skill and observation may suggest, the events occurring every week in the Established Church will afford us help of inestimable value; for all the activity of the Church Defence Institution does nothing to abate the scandals and the divisions prevailing within that Church. Thus, while the assault continues steadily from without, the process of disintegration goes on surely, and more and more apparently, within. Time, which does not exhaust our patience, undermines the Established system, and perseverance, combined with practical wisdom, will inevitably ensure its downfall.

TWO ANGLICAN CLERGYMEN ON THEIR OWN CHURCH.

The *Contemporary Review* for September contains two very suggestive articles—one by the accomplished Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, on "Anglo-Catholicism," descriptive of its injurious influence upon English society; and the other by the Rev. Orby Shipley, one of the ablest and most zealous of Anglo-Catholics, on "Church and State in Discord." For the present, we will only give an extract from each paper. Thus writes Bishop Ewing relative to the theory that the Church of England is the bulwark of Protestantism:—

What is the religion we have? and what are its prospects? No one can deny that the religion of England is a real and substantial religion, with a deep hold on its inhabitants, and that at this moment it seems of a more powerful character than it has been for years. Is it, then, a true religion, and is it likely so to increase as to supply the needs of which we have spoken? That is the present question. That it is true we doubt not, and there are many signs of an increasing activity. Churches are built, old ones restored—on every hand the clergy are more zealous, and visibly active in their several spheres. The Church of England was, and is, one of the chief of the Reformed Churches, and used to be called the bulwark of the Reformation. Her reformation aspect was that, and is that, we still hope, which may be called the religion of England. But a great change has come over it. Within the last forty years she has been going back on the path of the Reformation, retracing her steps until many of her clergy have all but reached the point from which she then started. This increase of zeal and restoration of churches is not on the path of progress, but of retrogression, and we fear will go far to deprive us of the religion of the past. It is now giving us a religion of a different character, and one we think wholly unequal to cope with the necessities of the times; one, in fact, which will land us where the churches of the Continent are landed—outside, that is, of the knowledge and sym-

pathies of their people. Many of the clergy rejoice in this; not in their getting beyond their people, but in getting the Church back to the ante-Reformation epoch, so that she again may be one with the Churches which she then left—the Roman and the Oriental Churches—with the hierarchies of which their sympathies are more constant and close, and the marks of which they suppose to be a better test and means of unity and truth than the doctrines and discipline of any Churches which hold with the Reformation. The religion which those who are engaged in the present religious movement have in view is an æsthetic and cultivated religion; one, therefore, one would think, very likely to supply the want from which now England suffers; but on the other hand it is an essentially external movement, and does not go to move the depths which have to be stirred. It is not strong enough to move the foundations, and can have no true hold upon a nation so rooted in reality as the English. It has no real life of its own, no positive hold upon the greater verities, it is not seeking after God and the truth and the meaning of revelation, but means and modes and methods—a calculus, an apparatus, and not the thing itself. It rests upon the words and authority of others, is antiquarian, sentimental, poetical; but it is not a religion like that of the Apostles and earlier Fathers, the great Reformers, or even the Puritans. It has an appearance of strength, but it is not strong, and cannot stand discussion or debate; it is suited but for a time of peace, and a people "in need of nothing." Nevertheless, it has been strong enough in a remarkable way even to affect the nomenclature of churches. It has turned the Church of England from its time-honoured title into the Anglo-Catholic—the Anglican Communion. This, however, may seem little; for what is there in a name? In this case there is much, for it means the denial of the old Protestant foundations, and the laying of a new foundation, neither Catholic nor Protestant, but something half-way between. It means an ideal Church, eclectic, composite, with a point here and an angle there taken off from the old, and a graft of another kind put in their place. With many it means a great deal more than this, but with the most it means but the theory of Lerius—"semper ubique et ab omnibus"—a Church which never has and never could have existed.

Such a Church as this, were it possible, and fairly put to them, would never commend itself to the bulk of the English nation, whose traditions it ignores, and whose proudest pages it turns back; but it commends itself to the æsthetic, the young, the sentimental; and if it affords no rest, and no supply for those struggling with the more difficult problems of life, or who prefer the sturdier virtues, and have no fear to run some risk to obtain a greater advantage, and believe liberty to be indispensable to life, it commends itself to the timid and more uninquiring, who are disposed to think that "the liberty wherewith Christ makes free," too often has for a main result, danger to Christ Himself.

It would seem that the latitude given to the Ritualists by the Bennett judgment has done little to reconcile them to their present position. At least, Mr. Shipley writes as follows on their grievances, from which disestablishment is, according to his view, the only remedy:—

All that is implied by, much that flows from, the terms "religious equality" and "toleration," granted to Sectarianism, is now systematically withheld from the National Church. Whilst every existing persuasion of Protestantism is legally allowed, uninfluenced by the State, to enjoy self-government to the extent, and sometimes beyond the extent, permitted by the imperial law; yet within the constitutional limits of the "empire" so often named, the Church of Christ in England is tyrannically deprived by the temporal power of her constitutional freedom. This, then, is the Churchman's grievance—The Church's liberty is sacrificed. Her liberty is deliberately denied in favour, if not in consequence, of the accorded religious equality and toleration of Nonconformity. And this I venture to term "Church and State in discord."

Does any one ask, how, or in what manner, or to what extent has the liberty of the Church been sacrificed—has been sacrificed, I repeat—to the principle of recognised Sectarianism? I answer, The constitutional liberties of the Church have been sacrificed in at least three distinct ways—in her legislative, in her executive, and in her judicial functions. Will any person contend that Nonconformity in the aggregate—for in any one special development it is numerically feeble and politically insignificant—would have reached its present point of national importance, had it been legislatively denied self-government in these three departments? Of course, the question is superfluous in regard to the Roman Catholic Church. Roman Catholicism could not exist in England apart from the unfettered exercise, so far as concerns the State, of two, if not of all of these principles of vitality. Neither, by any possibility, could Protestantism as a whole, again, have so mightily flourished in this country, had it been precluded by Act of Parliament from deciding its own causes, from appointing its own officers, from managing its own affairs, in each one of its manifold persuasions. Yet, to the Church; to the Church established, not tolerated, by law; to the Church, the hereditary and traditional exponent of Christianity of almost countless ages, itself the parent of a rebellious offspring; to the Church, on which the constitutional history of the nation, innocent of all knowledge of Nonconformity, is based; to the Church, theoretically free by statute and common law in a State which (deny it who may), to a large extent owes its freedom to union with the same; to the Church alone are these elements of healthy corporate organisation, almost of organic life, forcibly and perseveringly denied. They are withheld, moreover, from the Church, neither under conditions of her undisputed supremacy over political rivals confessedly inferior; nor with the equal chances, nor in the friendly emulation, of a balanced antagonism. But they are withheld, rather, under the disadvantages, so far as the State is concerned, of actually hostile legislation; and in regard to Nonconformity, in a strife for the mastery and in a war—as those who were once emancipated and now claim domination assure us—in a war of extermination.

Such is the complaint of Churchmen. For myself, I am profoundly convinced—and the conviction gains strength by the lapse of time and the course of events—that only one complete remedy exists for this anomaly of Church and State in discord; and that remedy is to

be found in harmony restored by the severance of their union. Without doubt, much may be done, both to mitigate the results, and to postpone the date, of the catastrophe. Disestablishment may be put off, and its shock may be perceptibly lessened when, eventually, it is felt. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the shock might be avoided, or at least almost indefinitely delayed. All things are possible with God. But, humanly speaking, this exception, or solution of the difficulty, appears highly improbable. Whether such postponement would prove a real advantage to the Church; or under the influences of modern society, a real gain to the State, I will not pause to consider, or even to express an opinion. But I will venture upon the assertion (and will pause when the assertion has been made) that unless much be done, ay, and be shortly done, to place the Church in a position of less disadvantage towards her deadly enemies—for such I consider all Protestant Nonconformists, in their political principles, to be—than she fills at present, Disestablishment, combined with that which is even more strongly dreaded, Disendowment, will ensue more speedily than many expect, and under less favourable terms than it may now be possible to secure. And in the existing relations between Church and State, something imperatively requires to be done (short of much that may be done) for the Establishment, in the matter of self-government. Three points, at the least, demand immediate attention. The Church, in order to hold the little she still retains, and to re-acquire a portion of what she has actually lost, needs self-government, legislative, executive, and judicial. Suffer her to decide her own spiritual causes, enable her to elect her own chief officers, force her to initiate her own reformation—and she will be placed in a position to re-assert her lost, but inherent and Divine power. These three elements of self-government may be safely conceded with whatever imperial qualifications or guarantees the nation may be pleased to exact. For instance, and in brief: Convocation need not be permitted, and indeed would be powerless, to enforce its canons apart from the temporal sword. The Crown might still nominate for consecration, one of two, or one out of three, priests elected by the diocese to fill a vacant bishopric. Spiritual courts, though presided over by the spirituality, could yet administer the law Divine in the name of the supreme head of the "empire," with neither less nor more reality than temporal courts, presided over by lawyers, now administer the civil law. All this might remain: and yet, spiritual things would be decided by spiritual persons; the episcopate would be recruited after an ecclesiastical manner; Convocation reformed would become a living, active, energising, and respected influence in both Church and State: whilst some effort would have been made to diminish the existing want of harmony between the temporal and the spiritual powers.

GERMANY AND THE JESUITS.

On the 17th of September another conference of the German Roman Catholic bishops—the second this year—will be opened at Fulda. The Catholic papers represent the gathering as the result of an arrangement by which the bishops of North and South Germany should meet every two years in the Hessian town. But it is impossible (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) not to consider this council *in partibus* in connection with the existing relations between the Empire and the Church. The recent denunciations of the law against the Jesuits by the Bishop of Mayence and other ecclesiastics are indicative of the temper and feelings of those in authority in the Church of Rome towards Germany. All the assurances of the *Germania* will not satisfy any one interested that the Fulda Conference is to be of a purely formal character. Meantime, the organs of the Government in Germany continue to denounce the plots and conspiracies against the Empire of the Catholic clergy with hardly less vehemence and fierceness than the pastoral letters and publications of the bishops denounce the action of the Government against the Jesuits. The *Spener Gazette* declares that the late disturbances at Essen were the consequence of long-continued underhand efforts:—

The demagogic talents of the young Catholic clergy (it says) have there executed their *chef-d'œuvre* in destroying all respect for the authority of the Government among the fanatical Proletariat. The blood shed at Essen must be laid to the account of those who, forgetting the words, "My kingdom is not of this world," have striven, for purely temporal and political ends, to create an *imperium in imperio*—a State within a State. What has happened will, however, teach the Government to adopt still more energetic measures against an ecclesiastical party which terrorises over the rest of the clergy, and which does not even take the pains to conceal the demagogic manœuvres it systematically practises.

The Bishop of Mayence having protested against the execution of the law against the Jesuits, a reply to the protest has been published by the *North German Gazette*. Having explained that the law pronounces decree of exile against only foreign Jesuits, leaving to native members of the order the privilege of remaining in Germany if they will consent to forego the exercise of their priestly functions, that paper defends such a course on the ground of necessity. If any one thinks this decree hard, it says, let him consider that the law-makers of the German Empire are unanimous that the activity of the Jesuits is eminently dangerous to the State. If the opponents of the Jesuit law would only for a moment take this point of view, which is the condition of all rules against the Jesuits, they would cease to exclaim against the hardness of the law. The paper concludes with the following noteworthy remarks:—

The German Empire sees in the Jesuits its worst and most perilous foe, and it has on that account dispensed with those of their number who could be got rid of; for the others, residence in the country is not forbidden, because even in dealing with an enemy it is necessary to bear in mind that through his birth he may

have claims to remain. But anything more than this right of continuing within the boundaries of Germany is not due to them. That is to say, the right of freely selecting their own locality or place of residence is withdrawn from them, in order to prevent the exercise of their calling which is declared dangerous to the State.

The Jansenist Archbishop of Utrecht will be present at the Old Catholic Congress to be held shortly at Cologne.

A BISHOPRIC AWAITING ACCEPTANCE.—Once again a colonial bishopric is going a begging; by this time, indeed, quite a familiar occurrence; for neither power, position, nor emolument are pointed features of such a half-and-half dignity. Mauritius is the Macedonia now supposed to be crying out for help in shape of a bishop, though we very much doubt if any very urgent desire for a personage of that description is prevalent there. However, whether wanted or not, Churchmen at home seem determined to supply the colonies with the blessings of the episcopate. And whom can we persuade to the mission? not, Who will feel honoured to go? seems the chief characteristic of the undertaking. The Rev. J. Mitchinson, Fellow of Pembroke College, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, has, it is said, been applied to, but declined, probably thinking the post of head master of the King's School, Canterbury, a preferable honour. So the Mauritius—to which the Rev. H. C. Huxtable was consecrated only in 1870—still lacks a head for its mitre, and probably feels little the worse for the deprivation. Indeed, what with the constant changes, the colonies hardly make acquaintance with one bishop ere another takes his place; for starring it in England as ex-dignitaries seems considered by them far preferable to playing first fiddle in their distant dioceses.

LUKEWARM LIBERALITY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.—What Churchmen would do if they had not the Fortunatus-like purse of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to apply to in their pecuniary difficulties, passes comprehension. Scarce a week goes by without some grant or other; and if anything were needed to make us oppose the payment of local burdens out of the Consolidated Fund, surely it would be found in the general scramble for money at the hands of the Commissioners mentioned. Two recent grants have been made. To discharge a mortgage on the vicarage of Minsterworth, the value of the living being 130*l.*, the sum of 275*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* was given; and 380*l.* to build a parsonage for the Vicar of Usk, whose living is worth 300*l.* Now it is surely in the power of Church congregations to raise trivial sums like these without applying to alien trustees; but such is the inherent fault of the Church system, that its supporters seem determined to put their hand in any other pocket than their own whenever any outlay is required. Friends of the Establishment sadly need educating up to the fact that something more is needed than mere professions; though, as far as can be judged, this will not be the case till the congealing influences of dependence on the State are removed. Then it may be expected that, awake to the powers so long dormant, Churchmen will vie with Nonconformists in generous efforts in furtherance of their cause, though, till that desirable era, it seems probable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have plenty of applications for assistance.

EPISCOPAL EXTENSION.—While nearly every party in the Church is dissatisfied with the Episcopate, the Bishop of Norwich, in his charge just published, propounds a scheme for its extension; apparently believing that the best way to obviate an evil is to increase it. Dr. Pelham, however, is merciful, and moreover has faith in the generosity of his fellows; for he does not advocate more bishops at the State expense, but the reduction of episcopal incomes to 3,500*l.* a year, with the exceptions of those of the Archbishops, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. Thus he observes eight new sees could be formed with 3,000*l.* per annum, and 500*l.* should be raised locally. Respecting residences, existing powers of mortgage would enable provision to be made. This on paper, is a very pretty sketch; quite Utopian in fact. Nor is this all; Bishop Pelham furthermore looks ahead, and as, he truly says, this could of course only be effected by legal enactment as vacancies arise, he is "reluctant to doubt that, if such a measure approved itself to the Church and to the country, the bishops would concur voluntarily in giving immediate, instead of prospective effect to it"; concluding with some pretty reflections on the moral influence and result of such a course. The Bishop of Norwich is a sanguine man. How many lords spiritual does he suppose would vote for such a proposal, excepting the exceptions and himself? or

rather—and that would be the test—how many would at once give up part of their income for the augmentation of their order? Dr. Pelham has at any rate more faith in human disinterestedness than most of us. Then, supposing this possible, what would the rank-and-file say to it?—split up into half-a-dozen sections, none of them quite agree with the bishops at present existing? Says the *Church Times*:—"Surely our unbelieving friends must know that the primates are no such thorough-going Christians after all; and that they are perfectly willing to leave out of our formularies everything that makes faith in Christ more than an open question." Again, the Rev. J. L. Galton, speaking the other day at the annual meeting of the Dorset District Union, said that—"Bishops used to be the standard-bearers. They used to lead even to death. Now they try to avoid decision. They are just like eels, you can't catch them." If these charges be true, and Churchmen say they are, both the Church and the country will think twice ere they add to the strength of such weak-kneed defenders of the faith.

ANOTHER PRIZE ESSAY ON THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.—While one set of writers are, it may be assumed, at work on the essay in support of Church Establishments, for which Mr. Peek, M.P., has offered a handsome sum, there appears an announcement of another prize—100*l.*—for an essay on the most effectual means of bringing about the separation of Church and State, and the general adoption of the voluntary principle. It is offered by the trustees of the late Mr. George Laing, of Edinburgh, who, when living, was a warm supporter of the Liberation Society. The essays are to be sent to Oliphant and Co., Edinburgh, by the 31st of December.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Guardian* reports a very remarkable ecclesiastical case in Illinois. The Episcopalian bishop in that State had deposed a minister, the Rev. C. E. Cheney, from the ministry, and Mr. Cheney appealed to the civil power. The Supreme Court decided that it could not interfere in a purely ecclesiastical case, religious liberty being guaranteed by the Constitution, and upheld the decision. Mr. Cheney thereupon claimed the temporalities, and insisted on preaching in his church; but the Supreme Court again held that the decision of the superior clerical tribunal covered the temporalities, and was final and binding, even though the special congregation took the minister's side.

THE OPPOSITION BISHOPS IN THE VATICAN COUNCIL OF 1870.—The Bishops who had encouraged Dr. Dollinger in his resistance up to the adjournment of the Council, and who had themselves issued a valorous protest on the eve of the proclamation of the dogma, began, one by one, to give in their adhesion to what they had previously declared to be a lie. Nor did they rest satisfied with a mere betrayal of the truth. With the proverbial zeal of renegades they set themselves to persecute the faith which they had hitherto preached, and to preach what they had till then denounced as an imposture. We believe that the only bishop who still holds out is the intrepid Strossmayer.—*Guardian*.

EXTENT OF PRESBYTERIANISM.—A recent work on "The Government of the Kingdom of Christ," by the Rev. J. M. Porteous, of Wanlockhead, gives the following tabulated information regarding the Presbyterian churches in Great Britain and Ireland, viz:—

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Synods	5	36	7	48
Presbyteries . .	37	198	41	276
Churches . . .	1,268	2,711	566	4,546
Ministers . . .	1,017	2,841	656	4,514
Elders	4,447	16,611	2,478	23,536
Deacons, &c. . .	1,549	10,637	6,195	18,411
Communicants. .	135,087	848,455	116,646	1,096,148

The table of "General Statistics of the Presbyterian Church" scattered over the world shows that there are 146 synods, 1,180 presbyteries, 20,133 churches, 18,774 ministers, 25,529 elders, 21,009 deacons, 26,635,396 members, and 34,351,856 of a Presbyterian population.

THE RITUALISTS AND CONFESSION.—The *Echo* calls the attention of the Bishop of London to a little book addressed to children on the subject of confession, recently put forth by a "Committee of Clergymen," and now being circulated largely in the metropolis. The following are extracts:—"It is to the priest and to the priest only that a child must acknowledge his sins, if he desires that God should forgive him. Those who will not confess will not be cured. You must tell the priest all the sins that you remember to have committed; God absolutely requires this. If through pride or shame you were so unhappy as to hide a sin on purpose, you would be a hundred times more guilty than before. I have known poor children who concealed their sins in confession for years. If they had died in that state, they would certainly have gone to the everlasting fires of hell."

THE CHURCH CONGRESS OF 1872.—The 20th Annual Church Congress for the present year will commence at Leeds on Tuesday, October 8, under the presidency of the Bishop of Ripon. A large number of noblemen and gentlemen are among the Vice-Presidents, and a influential executive committee has been appointed. The opening service will be on Tuesday, the 8th, at the Parish Church of St. Peter, Leeds, when the sermon will be preached

by the Most Rev. Dr. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh. The meetings will be held in the Victoria Hall, the Mechanics' Hall, and the Civil Court. An inaugural address will be delivered by the Bishop of Ripon, after which papers will be read, to be followed by addresses. There will be a meeting for working men on the evening of the 10th, at which the Bishop of Ripon will preside.

A CREEDLESS CHURCH.—Archdeacon Denison, writing to the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, says that "the making the best of a bad case" may be all very well in matters of political and social concern, but it has no place in dealing with religion. Here there is no warrant that he knows of for that which presents itself to him as a principal evil of our time, viz., the managing and compromising policy. No man, who knows anything about him, he thinks, would ever charge him with want of faithfulness to "the Church of England"—"the Establishment" is a different thing—a phase only of the history of the Church. "It began," he adds, "in a compromise. It has been tried and found wanting, as might have been expected. If it continue, as possibly it may, I cannot doubt that the price of its continuance will be that it becomes creedless and unsacramental—in other words, not a 'Church' at all. Our children will have to make their choice. It appears to me to be true charity to look what is surely coming upon them, and in great measure come upon us, full in the face. Let me add that you mistake me wholly if you suppose that I do not see clearly that disestablishment means disendowment. I am content that it should mean it."

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT SYNOD.—A meeting of dissidents from the decisions of the recent Protestant Synod at Paris was held the other day at Havre for the purpose of taking the recent decisions of the synod into consideration. On the proposal of M. Fontanes, one of the leaders of the "Liberals," seconded by M. Clamageran, a member of the Paris bar, it was resolved to forward to the President of the Republic a protest against the synod's resolutions. According to this protest the Government has been deceived as to the character of the synod that met at Paris, which did not really represent the Protestant Church of France, and the dissidents decline to accept the modifications of the laws of their Church carried by the vote of the majority. These latest "Protestants" complain that the liberty of parishes and "consistories" has been sacrificed to the despotic authority of the synod, and the principle of free inquiry has been done despite to by the vote of sixty-one against forty-six. They refuse to recognise the constituent character claimed by the synod, and allege that it can only be *une assemblée consultative*. They therefore beg the President of the Republic to intervene, and return the synod's *projet de loi* to the presbyterial and consistorial councils, to be examined and voted upon by them, as the only bodies recognised by law to have authority in such matters.

THE ABUSE OF CHURCH PATRONAGE.—Major German, the Liberal candidate for Preston, gave on Thursday the following illustration of the need for reform as to patronage in the Church. One example of the abuse of patronage which he could give them would teach them much. In a place populated by 10,000 persons, the patronage of the advowson had belonged to the clergyman, who was himself rector of the parish. That clergyman had a profligate son, who was educated for the Church, and who used to get drunk and tumble out of the pulpit. He could not of course bring such a man to the bishop in order to be made his successor; and he made a will, by which he ordered that his son's infant child should be educated for the Church, and should have the living when he reached maturity. The trustee was to appoint to the living, at the testator's death, a man not under sixty-five years of age, a calculation having been made on the tables of mortality that a man of that age might live just until the grandson could take possession. The rector so appointed was further to undertake to retire when the grandson was ready for the living. The young man had since come of age, and had refused to take the living, which was worth from twelve to fifteen hundred a year. There was a chapel of ease built in the parish, and it was now desired to constitute a separate district in consequence of the growing population. The people in that district wished to get from the patron's living as much as they paid for the curate, namely 150*l.*, towards an endowment, they guaranteeing to raise an equal amount. The trustee, however, refused to forward the scheme, and so they had no power to proceed. The consequence was that the people were perishing and starving in that parish for lack of knowledge. There were many other places in circumstances nearly similar, where the people wanted religious instruction, and were willing to contribute their fair share towards it. The owners of livings in the circumstances he had referred to ought to be made to give their fair share towards the spread of such religious instruction. The evil of which he complained was not buying and selling in the Temple; it was selling the very Temple itself.

M. LOUIS VEUILLLOT.—The *Daily News* writes:—"Probably is there nowhere such Catholicism as M. Veuillot's Catholicism. It is more Papist than the Pope's; more autocratical than Father Beckx's; more episcopal than that of the entire Episcopal Sanhedrim, not excepting that of the terrible Monsigneur Pie, Bishop of Poitiers. It is too much even for Monsigneur Dupanloup, who, on two occasions (1852 and 1868), interdicted the *Univers* to the priests and the faithful of his diocese and launched public letters of rebuke against M. Veuillot, saying—"Vous cherchez à jouer auprès

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

du clergé, Monsieur, un rôle que devient intolérable." The fact is, M. Veuillot's self-appointed role is that of censor, supervisor, and canonical exponent to the clergy. The priests of France walk in terror of him and his argus-eyed newspaper. He exhorts the timid, frowns at the weak, holds up the wavering to scorn and contumely. Nor do his labours rest here, for he finds time to write articles, notes, and occasional books (*Parfum de Rome*, 1865; *Odeurs de Paris*, 1866) on all the minor topics of the day and on all the men, however second-rate, who seem to him to be exercising an influence contrary to his ideas of Catholicism. Moreover, he writes in a style which, be it admitted in all candour, seems to grow every day stronger, more picturesque, and finer. The Court of Rome cannot afford (so at least it thinks) to do without such a servant. Indefatigable as a controversialist, above suspicion now as a believer, devoid of any personal ambition save that of being accounted the most sturdy living demolisher of Liberal ideas, he—a simple scribe—played at the last Ecumenical Council a part scarcely inferior to Antonelli's. He was and is a power; and may hold his head high when speaking to the proudest Cardinal Archbishop in France, for on every occasion when he has appealed from episcopal censure to Vatican justice, sentence has been given in his favour. One word, however, which perhaps may reach M. Veuillot's ear, and if so, will be worth his reflection: The religion he advocates may be Catholicism, it may be Papism, or it may be Veuillotism, but it is not Christianity.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE REBELLIOUS CLERGY.—There is a serious contest going on between the Bishop of Durham and the Rev. Thomas Bruton, vicar of Tynemouth, about a "cross on a reredos." The correspondence between the disputants is published by the *Newcastle Chronicle*. It begins by a request from Mr. Bruton for an interview with his diocesan respecting a Mr. Bellamy, who hopes to offer himself for ordination shortly. "The painful deception," says the prelate in his reply, "adopted with reference to the cross on the reredos, and your refusal to remove it (although you said it was only placed there for ornament) until forced to do so by the threat of legal proceedings, satisfy me that I should not be justified in placing under your charge a deacon to be trained for the higher office of the priesthood." In answer to this Mr. Bruton intimates that he shall come to the bishop as his "father in God." The bishop again declines the interview; letters pass in rapid succession on both sides, in one of which the vicar, alluding to some remark he had made as to the legal power of the bishop to order the removal of the "cross on the reredos," observes that he (the vicar) has since ascertained "on the highest" authority that he was perfectly right in what he said. The bishop thus retorts on the presumptuous vicar: "You exercised a wise discretion in submitting, for notwithstanding the dictum of your 'highest authority,' I have frequently observed that when any of your school get some foolish anonymous friend to back him in defiance of episcopal authority, they immediately quote him as the highest authority." His lordship concludes as follows: "I have, however, to consider the interests of those whom I ordain, and to do my best that young men may not be placed under the charge of those who are likely to mislead them. And as I am satisfied that your peculiar views have so warped your mind that you are no longer able in theological matters to distinguish between what is frank and honest and what is dishonest and mean, I do not think myself justified in committing any deacon to your training for the higher offices of the priesthood." Mr. Bruton, in answer, says that unless his lordship withdraws "the libellous accusation," he shall feel "constrained to publish the correspondence." Upon which the bishop replies, "Your letter, just received, is in perfect harmony with your bad conduct, and confirms the judgment which I had formed of it." And thus ends the quarrel for the present.

Religious and Denominational News.

READING. BROAD-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. G. Colborne has resigned the pastorate of the church assembling in the above place.

SOUTHGATE.—The Rev. John Allen having accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church, "Tonbridge Chapel," Easton-road, London, has resigned his charge at Southgate, much to the regret of the people with whom he has laboured since January, 1865. Mr. Allen will commence his ministry at Easton-road on the 29th inst. The people are making a special effort to restore and renovate the chapel front, which had become somewhat dilapidated, and hope to complete the improvements before their new minister enters upon his labours.

MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.—The English Congregational Church, Mold, having been closed for needful repairs, was reopened on Aug. 26. In the afternoon there was a crowded tea-party in the Assembly Room, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the church. S. Balfour, Esq., presided, and addresses were given by the Rev. J. Morris, of Tettenhall; the Rev. P. W. Darnton, B.A., chairman of the Cheshire Congregational Union; the Rev. J. D. Riley, of Holywell; and the Rev. W. T. Thomas, of Mold. During the evening the Rev. D. Burford Hooke, pastor, made a short state-

ment, and said that in addition to the recent improvements, nearly 240l. had been raised towards paying off the debt on the church, of which 480l. still remains—the English Congregational Building Society, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., being among the contributors. 12l. was raised by the young people, chiefly in pence.

THE OPEN-AIR MISSION.—At the monthly meeting of the members and friends of this mission, held on Tuesday evening in the Tabernacle, Nottingham, an earnest address was delivered by Mr. Henry Varley on "Motive Power for Christian Work." Having read the second chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, he pointed out that all who really engage in Christian work should be able truthfully to say, "For to me to live is Christ," and be at all times ready to spend and be spent in His service. Then they would realise whenever they preached or ministered that they wielded a power which was enabled to raise the dead in trespasses and sin to everlasting life. Again, in order to possess true motive power it was necessary that there should be real communion with God, and an earnest solicitude for the conversion of souls. There must also be true conceptions of the Gospel, based upon the keystone of the whole, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." The address was listened to with the deepest attention by the preachers and friends, and at its conclusion evangelistic addresses were delivered by Mr. Robert Craig, Mr. Finlay Gibson, Mr. Gawin Kirkham, the secretary, and others.

DOWNTON, WILTSHIRE.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. J. T. Collier over the Baptist Church in this town was celebrated on Wednesday, August 28th. A public tea, which was numerously attended, was held in the school-room, and in the evening there was a meeting, presided over by the Rev. G. Short, B.A., of Salisbury. Mr. Short congratulated both pastor and flock on their long and happy union, spoke of the universal esteem and love in which Mr. Collier was held in the county, and then in the name of the church and congregation presented him with a purse of 100l. In acknowledging this handsome gift, Mr. Collier said that it had taken him quite by surprise. He remarked that the friends at Downton had treated him with general and long-continued kindness; and their present was the more welcome as being, not a gift on a farewell occasion, or an index on either side of a desire to part, but a pleasing testimony to the acceptableness of his past service, and a cheering stimulus to renewed effort. Mr. Thomas Read, of Downton, who had been one of Mr. Collier's earliest friends, and Mr. Munday, of London, also offered their congratulations.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—On Monday evening the prizes and certificates awarded by the Sunday School Union were distributed in the lecture-hall of the institution in the Old Bailey, by Mr. Daniel Pratt, the chairman of the committee. The successful candidates were:—In Scripture History and Doctrine, James W. Graham, London; Lillie F. Jenkins, Bristol; Annie Price, London; Sarah Whitley, London. In Evidence of Christianity, Anne Gordon, Cheltenham; Lillie F. Jenkins, Bristol; W. Nixon, jun., Sheffield; Annie Price, London. It appears also that in this division, in consequence of the general excellence of the answers given, there were two additional prizes, which were given to James W. Green, London, and Fanny J. Pratt, London. In the division—the principles and art of teaching—the successful candidates were:—Sarah L. Brown, Birmingham; Harriette Grundy, Birmingham; Emily E. Sadler, London; W. Nixon, jun., Sheffield. It further appears ninety-six candidates had passed in all the subjects of examination, and were thus entitled to the advanced certificates granted by the union. The examination papers had been sent in from thirty local centres. The examiners were the Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan, LL.B., the Rev. Samuel Green, D.D., and William R. Groser, B.Sc. On Monday the speakers were the Chairman, and Messrs. W. N. Groser, Towser, and Hartley.

DISCOVERIES IN MOAB.—The Moabite Expedition, it appears from the report read before the British Association, have made an important and remarkable discovery. On the borders of the desert, east-south-east of Heshbon, the ruins of a magnificent palace, in a marvellous state of preservation, were found. A quadrangle of freestone encloses a palace of brick. The quadrangle is one hundred and seventy yards on each side, and furnished with semi-circular bastions. On either side of the only entrance is a facade of carved work, one hundred and eighty feet in length, and seventeen feet in height. Animals, birds, flowers, fruit, and even men, are chiselled with great thoroughness of work and delicacy of touch, and the vaulted roofs of eight chambers yet remain. No clue to the history of this remarkable ruin has been discovered, but it is believed that it must have been erected not later than the end of the sixth century. A remarkable addition to our knowledge of the Dead Sea Basin has also been made by the expedition. The western, or Judean side of the sea, as is well known, is a desert of marl, painfully bare, glaring to the eye, and almost entirely destitute of vegetation of any kind. It now appears that the eastern, or Moabite shore, is comparatively well supplied with water, and consequently is covered with small plants, and even has a fair allowance of deciduous trees. Towards the northern extremity, indeed, palms grow luxuriantly.

Correspondence.

DISSENT AND SCHISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—With respect to your remarks upon my definition of "Dissent" in *Church Bells*, will you permit me to call your attention to the enclosed "proof," and to assure you that the erasure of the qualifying addition, of which till I saw your remarks I was wholly unaware, was without my authority, and is entirely without my approval.

I had commenced an indignant letter, thinking you had suppressed the addition; and I had told a brother clergyman, I am sorry to say, that you had done so. I will take care that he shall see this "ecclesiastical explanation," now that I have myself referred back to *Church Bells*.

Probably the editor of that paper, whom I hope I may call my good friend, wishes to preserve a certain journalistic consistency. But also I would fain preserve a certain personal consistency; and anybody who knows me would be surprised, and many who know me would be pained, at the just cause I only seem to have given for your remarks.

Requesting you to order a copy of the *Nonconformist* containing this letter to be sent to the Editor of *Church Bells*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. B. JAMES.

North Marston, Aug. 31, 1872.

The addition, which perhaps you will kindly print, to my reference, was studiously added to avoid any seeming bitterness. Though I am, I hope, a staunch Church of England man, and I dare say have used, and shall use again, some strong language, my simple standpoint is that I, with my present convictions, should be a schismatic, if I were to become a Dissenter. I dare not and could not say or think that of conscientious Nonconformists, who will be judged, as I shall, at the bar of perfect impartiality, as well as perfect Christianity.

[The following is the paragraph as it appears in the proof referred to:—"SCHISM.—See Dissent.—But this reference does not mean to affirm (or to deny) that modern Dissent is schism." ED. *Noncon.*]

THE GLOBE ON "LIBERATION QUOTATIONS"—THE "ENGINEER HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Happening, which I rarely do, to look through the *Rock*, I found in the impression for the 24th ult. the following quotation from the *Globe*:—

A short time since a publication of the Liberation Society was placed in our hands with the following quotation from Mr. Disraeli's novel "Lothair," printed at the head as its motto:—"Parliament made the Church of England, and Parliament can unmake the Church of England. The Church of England is not the Church of the English. Its fate is sealed (Right Hon. B. Disraeli)." We thought it not a little singular that the late Prime Minister of England should in these days of assault on the Church Establishment give utterance to such a sentiment as this, and we determined, therefore, to probe the matter to the bottom. We referred to our copy of "Lothair," and looked for the place of the quotation. After a long search we found it at page 260 of the edition of 1870. Judge our astonishment when we found that the words given above, and stated on the faith of the Liberation Society to be Mr. Disraeli's, were in truth there placed by the author in the mouth of the Cardinal, when desiring to express the opinion of the Roman Catholic dignitary with regard to the future of the Church of England. The passage, as it appears in "Lothair," is as follows:—"The Church of England," said the Cardinal, "it was mine. I even think of it with tenderness and pity. Parliament made the Church of England, and Parliament can unmake the Church of England. The Church of England is not the Church of the English. Its fate is sealed." By the omission of the first words of the sentence a *suppression veri* is secured, and then with unblushing effrontery the *suggestio falsi* is appended by the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control" on the forefront of one of their publications for instructing the people of England in the true principles of religious liberty. What are we to think of a society which deliberately uses such a weapon as this to further its objects, or of a cause which requires such subterfuges as these to avert its coming doom? Surely in this specimen of Miillite straightforwardness, the iniquity of "quotation" has reached a height seldom hitherto attained in England.

What are the facts?

The quotation complained of is prefixed as a motto to the society's tract, "Disestablishment—is it Unconstitutional?" which is, I believe, the only one of the society's publications to which that motto is attached. The motto is in these words:—

Parliament made the Church of England, and Parliament will unmake the Church of England. The Church of England is not the Church of the English. Its fate is sealed. "LOTHAIR." By Right Hon. B. Disraeli.

In the *Globe* it will be seen that by the omission of the word "Lothair," the quotation is made to appear as if from a speech of Mr. Disraeli's, or from something written by him in his own character. In writing the tract, I selected this passage for its motto because it completely fulfils Dr. Newman's description of what a motto should be, viz., "that it should contain, as in a nutshell, the contents, or the character, or the drift, or the animus of the writing to which it is prefixed." Of course I was glad to avail myself of the terse and

pointed language of such a master of phraseology as Mr. Disraeli, but I was careful to point out not only that it was his language, but also that it came from one of his works of fiction, and must not therefore be taken as of course to be his own opinion.

There is not therefore the slightest ground for the *Globe's* charges against the Society of "*suppressio veri*," "*suggestio falsi*," "unblushing effrontery," "subterfuges," "iniquity of quotation," &c. On the contrary, the writer of the *Globe's* paragraph himself is guilty of the *suppressio veri* by omitting the word *Lothair* from what purports to be a copy of the motto to the tract; and of the *suggestio falsi*, for the reader is led to infer that it was solely the *Globe's* writer's own knowledge or recollection and industry which enabled him to find out where the quotation came from, and what the passage really is. The "iniquity of quotation" has therefore in the *Globe's* case reached a tolerably good "height," if not one "seldom hitherto attained in England."

Of course, great allowance must be made for a Tory writer, harassed and hampered by this barbed passage from the writings of his party chief, and used as a formidable weapon by an opponent; and no more need be said of the tone or spirit of the paragraph in the *Globe*. The question, however, what are Mr. Disraeli's real opinions as to the Establishment and its maintenance is so interesting, that I will ask space to say a few words on it.

In Mr. Disraeli's preface to the fifth edition (1849) of his "*Coningsby*" he tells us one of his objects in writing the book was to "vindicate the sovereign right of the Church of Christ to be the perpetual regenerator of man." Again, in the preface to the collected edition of his novels (1871), Mr. Disraeli, writing of the aim and objects of "*Coningsby*," and of "a reconstructed Tory party," says one of them was to "infuse life and vigour into the Church as the trainer of the Nation." By the Church in these two passages does Mr. Disraeli mean the English Establishment? I think not.

The first and every subsequent edition of "*Coningsby*" contains the following passages. They occur in a conversation in which two young prophets of the to-be-reconstructed Tory party are setting forth its principles and aims. They will be found in Book vii., chapter ii. In reading them bear in mind that it has often been imputed to the writer that these are his own opinions, and that though he has often re-edited the book he has never denied the imputation—

What can be more anomalous than the present connection between State and Church? Every condition on which it was originally consented to has been cancelled. The original alliance was, in my view, an equal calamity for the nation and the Church; but at least it was an intelligible compact.

The only consequences of the present union of Church and State are, that on the side of the State there is perpetual interference in ecclesiastical government, and on the side of the Church a sedulous avoidance of all those principles on which alone Church government can be established, and by which alone can the Church of England again become universal.

It (the Church) would do as great things now, if it were divorced from the degrading and tyrannical connection that enchains it. You would have other sons of peasants bishops of England instead of men appointed to that sacred office solely because they were the needy scions of a factitious aristocracy; men of gross ignorance, profligate habits, and grinding extortion, who have disgraced the episcopal throne and profaned the altar.

There is, I think, a rising feeling in the community, that Parliamentary interference in matters ecclesiastical has not tended either to the spiritual or the material elevation of the humbler orders. Divorce the Church from the State, and the spiritual power that struggled against the brute force of the dark ages, against tyrannical monarchs and barbarous barons, will struggle again in opposition to influence of a different form, but of a similar tendency, equally selfish, equally insensible, equally barbarising.

Holy Church, transformed into a national establishment, and therefore grumbled at by all the nation for whom it was not supported! What an inevitable harvest of sedition, radicalism, infidelity! I really think there is no society, however great its resources, that could long resist the united influences of chief magistrate, virtual representation, and Church Establishment.

From this it is plain—as it seems to me—that the Church, which is the perpetual regenerator of man, is not—cannot be—the English Establishment; and I think these passages perfectly justify anyone in believing that the opinion as to that Establishment put by Mr. Disraeli into the mouth of his semi-fictional character in "*Lothair*," is in fact his own opinion.

We know how Mr. Disraeli can educate his party into supporting one year what a few years before they opposed. Old party cries and landmarks are worn out, and the State-Church question is rapidly becoming the one on which the results of elections and the fate of Governments will depend. For one I should not be surprised to see Mr. Gladstone turned out by Mr. Disraeli on that question, and shortly afterwards the English Church disestablished and disendowed by the reconstructed Tories. Mr. Disraeli, following his own example at Edinburgh, would then at some festival in honour of the fresh triumph of Conservative principles refer to these passages in "*Coningsby*" and "*Lothair*," to show that he had been for years "educating his party" on the subject of the Church, and impressing the views of these novels as to the Church "on the conscience and conviction of the country."

Yours faithfully,

E. C. W.

Madron, Cornwall, Sept. 2.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At the meeting of this board on Wednesday, Lord LAWRENCE announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Currie stating that he had consented not to resign, and he (the chairman) thought it was a great gain to them to have such a member. A memorial was read with reference to the Bath-street schools, and it having been moved that the memorial be referred to the statistical committee, the Rev. Canon CROMWELL urged that it should be considered by the board in public. From statistics which he had looked through he had come to the conclusion that the extra school accommodation provided in the district in question was entirely unnecessary, and that the system adopted was very extravagant. He had found that notwithstanding the machinery in the shape of visitors, &c., which the board had set up, out of 1,400 children on the books of the schools only 700 were in attendance, so that there was really accommodation for between 500 and 600 children still to be filled up. He found further that 300 of the 700 children had come from the Radnor-street schools, so that in reality the board were only able to make about 400 children attend their schools. The officers of this school and their salaries had been based on the attendance of 1,400 children, whereas only 700 had to be looked after. He believed that the cost of each child under the system which the board had adopted with regard to the Bath-street schools would be as much as 3*l.* per head per annum. As he understood the matter, the Education Act was meant to supplement existing deficiencies all over the country. It appeared to him that instead of making good any deficiencies, they were supplanting existing schools. He considered that the Bath-street schools formed a striking instance of the injury being done by the action of the board to existing schools. Mr. TARRUM objected to a motion of this kind being brought forward without notice. If the rev. gentleman had intended to make statements of this nature, he ought, as a gentleman and a man of honour, to have given notice to his colleagues. If statements such as these were to be made without notice, it would be impossible for the colleagues of the hon. member to work with him. Canon CROMWELL said that these remarks were very disorderly. Mr. TARRUM did not hesitate to say that the figures were inaccurate in every respect. To say that the Bath-street school was a failure, was not a fact in any sense of the word. Had the rev. gentleman attended the school since it had been at work, he would have found it one of the most efficient in London. About the week before last when he was there more than a thousand children must have been present. If Canon Cromwell would give notice, they were willing to have everything publicly discussed. Mr. LUCRAFT would not like Canon Cromwell's statement to be made public without a contrary statement being also made. There was a deficiency to the extent of 3,387 children in the three blocks where this school was situated. The difficulty was to get children into the schools. Mr. BUXTON observed that the average attendance up to July for three months previous was 855. The CHAIRMAN said that the return quoted by Canon Cromwell embraced only one month, and included the Whitsuntide holidays. It would, he thought, be inexpedient to proceed further upon an *ex parte* statement, and he would suggest that the memorial should be allowed to go to the committee, leaving the merits to be discussed when the report of that committee was received.

Canon CROMWELL eventually withdrew his amendment. The memorial was referred to the Statistical Committee.

THE PAYMENT OF FEES BY BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.—The Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Lambeth, Islington, Holborn, and other Boards of Guardians have expressed approval of the following resolution:—"That this board, although willing to co-operate with the London School Board by furnishing any information respecting persons who are in receipt of occasional or constant relief, is of opinion that the payment of school fees upon a large scale by boards of guardians would have the effect of increasing pauperism rather than diminishing it, and since under the Elementary Education Act it is competent for the school board either to remit or pay the school fee for any child whose parent from poverty is unable to do so, this board ventures to suggest that this power should be exercised by the school board alone, so that the entire cost of educating the children of the poor should be paid out of the school board rate, thus relieving the poor-rate from any charge upon it for educational purposes."

SCHOOL BOARD PROSECUTIONS.—At the Manchester City Police-court on Saturday the clerk of the school board appeared to prosecute in forty-three cases in which parents had neglected to send their children to school. In twenty-five cases fines were inflicted, sixteen cases were adjourned, one case was withdrawn, and in another a warrant was issued for non-appearance.

BANKERS' CLERKS AND BOARD SCHOOLS.—Mr. Walter Ward, a banker's clerk of Derby, was summoned by the school board for neglecting to send to a public elementary school one of his children, aged between five and thirteen years. Mr. Ward's alleged "neglect" had been urged by a poor person living in the same neighbourhood, who had received a visit from a school board officer,

as an instance of there being "one law for the rich and another for the poor." The defendant was subsequently called upon by the school board for an explanation, but he would not admit their right to interfere in his case, saying that the Elementary Education Act was passed to meet the neglect of parents of the lower classes only. The defendant having stated in court that his child was being properly educated at home, the school board withdrew from the prosecution, and thus the case ended; but the mayor said that, until the magistrates were corrected, they should hold that the Act referred to all children.

COMPULSORY TEACHING OF RELIGION.—Mr. Isaac Holden laid the foundation-stone of a Wesleyan school near Ilkley, in Yorkshire, on Saturday. In his speech on the occasion he said he hoped that in the school of which they had just laid the foundation no bigotry would be taught. He believed that it would not be taught; that, on the contrary, the children would be taught to respect the religious opinions of others. He had great faith in Sunday-schools. He had more faith in their religious influence than he had in the religious teaching of day-schools, and for the reason that they could hardly possess a security that every teacher in the day-school would be a man under the influence of religious faith and feeling. They could do so, however, in the Sunday-school. He did not believe that an ungodly man could ever teach religion effectively. It was a fact that ought to be known that in a country on the continent—he meant Prussia—where religion was taught, and required to be taught by Government, it was taught by men who were sceptics, and infidels, and atheists. The effect of such teaching was that the youth of Prussia were rising up in utter disbelief of all religious principles whatever, and that nation was now rapidly sinking to the state of an infidel nation. He did not want such a state of things to exist in England.

THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Irish correspondent of the *Echo* writes:—"Peace having been established in the borders of Ulster affords opportunities for the discussion of other subjects save those which illustrate how Christians in Ireland love one another. Perhaps one of the most important is that of the recent Treasury Minute with respect to national school teachers and their patrons. This is to the effect that in those cases where managers do not choose to avail themselves of the system of payment by results their relationship with their teachers remains as before. In the contrary event three months' notice must be given on each side, except that in the case of gross immorality or insubordination on the part of the teacher, the manager shall have the power of summary dismissal. This is to all appearances fair enough, but in a country like Ireland this last provision is liable to the greatest possible abuse. Of most of the national schools in all parts of the country, except the north, the priests are virtually, if not actually, the managers, and their notions of insubordination are peculiar, as peculiar, indeed, as their ideas of loyalty to the temporal powers that be, or of subordination to their own bishops at election times. If, therefore, a school teacher happens to be a little in advance of the Ultramontane educational ideas, or somewhat more enlightened than the average Maynooth ecclesiastic, and should teach what, to the clerical mind, savours of the liberal doctrines condemned by the Syllabus of Errors, he runs a great risk of incurring the censure of the Roman Church. If after being thus censured he refuses to retract or to change his mode of teaching, he will be *ipso facto* excommunicate, and, as such, will be looked upon as a heathen or a heretic, and viewed with much greater horror than if he had been guilty of immorality. He will be thus both immoral and insubordinate, and, as such, dismissible at the mere motion of the clerical manager of the school. It is true that he will have the power of appeal; but, with a board so generally favourable to Ultramontanism as that which at present sits in Marlborough-street, his chances of being reinstated would be small indeed."

"For if, at the dictation of only Cardinal Cullen and Bishop Moran, Father O'Keeffe met with such despotic treatment at the hands of the commissioners for venturing to appeal to the laws of the land against the canon law of Rome, what probability is there that a poor layman, banished by both priest and bishop, would obtain that justice which his case demanded? Till things are put on a more satisfactory footing, and the wings of the managers still further clipped, the position of an Irish national school teacher will always be more or less precarious. As a result, America and the colonies are full of trained masters and mistresses, the best of their class, who have left Ireland to fill similar situations in countries where their fixity of tenure is less frail than at home, leaving for Irish schools by no means the pick of their order. Thus the Christian and Presentation Brothers and Sisters, and in the diocese of Tuam the Tertiaries of St. Francis, are being taken on to teach the young, to the great advantage of Ultramontanism and the spread of Cullenism. And yet, as a proof of the desire of the clergy to have it all their own way in the education of their flocks, it is noteworthy that, as a rule, they never call in the aid of religion except as a last resource, for as these men will not go under Government—the nuns will—they are irremovable except by the bishop of the diocese or the superiors of their order,

and in consequence are by no means so tractable and pliable as the national schoolmaster appointed in the ordinary way. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that the *Freeman's Journal* is thoroughly satisfied with the recent arrangement, renders the ready adoption of the Treasury Minute by the ecclesiastical faction somewhat suspicious, and inspires some little fear as to the real advantages to be reaped from it by the Irish national school teachers."

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The members for South-west Lancashire, Messrs. Cross and Turner, addressed a meeting of "Constitutionalists" at Atherton Park on Saturday. Both hon. gentlemen referred to the Ballot Act. Mr. Turner considers that any Ballot Act must be demoralising in its nature, and he does not think it possible that any precautions can avert the evils inherent in the system of secret voting. Mr. Cross believes the Liberals will find out that they have made a noose to hang themselves, and that more Conservatives will be returned under the Ballot Act than the Liberals expect.

Lord Lyttelton, at the Worcestershire agricultural dinner on Thursday, speaking of the labourers' demand for higher wages, said he held that the labourers had a right to combine, but whether the ties which subsisted between the employer and employed, as of yore, were likely to continue, he very much doubted. It was much more difficult for the agricultural labourer than for any other class to combine, yet he did not wonder that they had been led to take such a course. They had been induced, and he believed, mainly acted upon by others; yet he hoped they had seriously considered the question before them—whether in placing their labour at the highest point of remuneration, they had not forfeited the parental supervision they had enjoyed, a relic of the feudal ages though it might be. That it was so was borne out by the newspaper and other writers of the present day; yet whatever changes came over the condition of this country, no one could help feeling a desire that the advancing condition of the agricultural labourers might continue. Sir J. Pakington, on the same subject, said, in the present position of the labour market, he was one of those who thought that the labourer should be fairly met; and if such were the case, professional agitators might appeal to him in vain. He wished that the agricultural labourer might obtain better food, and a more reasonable rate of wages. He had been publicly accused of holding forth that these things were things which might be done for the labourer by the action of Parliament, but he was one of those who held that all classes must depend upon their own exertions, and yet believed it was in the power of Parliament materially to promote by judicious legislation such objects as this. He ventured to say that, after his long experience in Parliament, it would be a source of satisfaction to him to see more time devoted to this object, so essential to those who dealt in the land question, than in the party struggles in which they wasted their time.

THE NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The following is the full text of the programme of the political, social, administrative, and financial reforms, projected by the working-men's conferences at the Cannon Street Hotel, and just circulated among the working-men of London and elsewhere. The projectors of the movement adduce the following reasons for their action:—

1. Because the old Liberal programme is well-nigh exhausted, and it is time we had another which will combine social with political reform.
2. Because we believe that unless some well-defined and progressive platform is agreed upon at the next general election, it will be difficult to distinguish between real and sham reformers.
3. Because the programme, used as a test of a candidate's professions, will help to keep out of the next House of Commons, tricksters, and shallow politicians of any class, and enable electors to distinguish between men of professions and men of principles.

The political reforms insisted upon are—the Registration of Voters' Bill, abolition of lodgers' rental qualification, and reduction of residential qualification to six months; assimilation of borough and county voting, approximate equality of representation to population, candidates to be relieved of legal election expenses, and members of Parliament to have the right of payment for their services; absolute secret ballot, shorter Parliaments, the abolition of property or rating qualification for parochial and municipal offices, and of landed qualification for the office of justice of the peace; our government to initiate the framing of a code of international law, and the establishment of a high court of nations for the settlement of international disputes; and the disestablishment and disendowment of the state churches.

Social Reforms.—The abolition of the present Commons Enclosure Acts, and the acquisition by the State of cultivable waste and other lands, to be let to co-operative associations, or small cultivators, on conditions that shall secure them an equitable interest therein. The Land Improvement Commissioners to have power to grant loans to those located on such lands on the same terms as they now lend money for land improvement. Total abolition of the Game Laws. Total abolition of the

truck system. An efficient Mines Regulation Bill. Transfer of licensing power to the people. Repeal of Criminal Law Amendment Act. The amendment of the Factory and Workshops Acts so as to limit the labour of women and children to nine hours per day.

Administrative Reforms.—School boards to be established in all districts to secure free and compulsory education on the principle of secular instruction by the State, and separate religious instruction by voluntary effort. County boards elected on a broad popular suffrage, to exercise powers similar to Metropolitan Board of Works. These boards and municipal bodies to have power for sanitary measures, tramways, gas, water, &c., to relieve the House of Commons of unnecessary details of legislation. Purchase of railways by the State.

Financial Reforms.—A thorough revision of the Civil list, and a large reduction of expenditure in all departments of the State. Taxation, as far as possible, to be direct. The National Debt to be reduced by a retrenchment of war expenditure. Readjustment of income-tax so as to relieve incomes derived from industrial or professional pursuits from same percentage as incomes derived from property. An equitable rating of all property for the purposes of local taxation, and a national equalisation of the poor and education rates.

A meeting will be called in the autumn of all who give in their adhesion to the programme, to elect a council and executive.

The circular bears the signatures of fifty-six working men, many of whom are well-known to the general public.

DEATH OF MANCHESTER POLITICIANS.

The *Manchester Examiner* announces the death of Mr. Francis Taylor, of the firm of Messrs. Potters and Taylor, of that city, which occurred at his residence, West-field, Singleton Brook, Higher Broughton. Mr. Taylor was only in his 53rd year. He had been suffering for some time from a disease which was believed to be mortal, and his death had been anticipated in the circles where he was intimately known. Mr. Taylor, though not coming very prominently or frequently before the public as a speaker, was a very active politician, and for many years has been a willing and zealous worker in the various battles which have been fought by the Liberal party in the district. He will, perhaps, be most generally remembered by the older generation for the enthusiastic and ceaseless activity with which he threw himself into the work of the Union and Emancipation Society, established during the American war, and which he was chiefly instrumental in forming and maintaining. The object of that society, which was to counteract the tendency of English opinion in favour of the South during the rebellion, was aided by the happy issue of events in the United States. Till the society was dissolved, at the close of the war, Mr. Taylor continued one of the most ardent supporters of its cause, as he has since been of every question bearing upon the emancipation and well-being of the slave and all oppressed races. Mr. Taylor was also remarkable for the great interest which he took in all educational questions. For many years he was closely associated in feeling and labour with the promoters of the Education Aid Society, which may be said almost to have anticipated the operations of a School Board in Manchester. He was a main promoter of the Manchester Conference on Education, in which Mr. Forster and Mr. Bruce took a leading part, and ever afterwards, until the passing of Mr. Forster's Act in connection with the Education Bill Committee, he was zealous in promoting legislation on the subject, and suggesting its course. Mr. Forster has borne repeated testimony to the value of this important Committee, of which Mr. Taylor may be characterised as the leading spirit, in forming public opinion upon the subject and offering useful advice and direction in regard to it. As a member of the executive of the United Liberal Party, Mr. Taylor undertook and accomplished arduous work in all local political contests, and his talents and indefatigable zeal as an organiser were employed to good purpose on several recent occasions. After the last general election, when the probability arose of a vacancy occurring in the representation of Manchester, he was a director of the Test Ballot which was resorted to in order to decide whether the late Mr. Ernest Jones should be adopted as the candidate of the Liberal party. The success with which the admirable arrangements made upon that occasion were devised and carried out was largely owing to the thoughtful study he had given to the subject, and the business-like foresight with which he had anticipated and met every contingency. His lamented decease creates a void in the political life of Manchester which will not easily be filled up, and his untiring energy will long be missed in many departments of local activity. Mr. Taylor had been connected with the well-known firm, in which for some years past he had been a partner, since 1836.

Mr. Rumney, another well-known Manchester reformer, died on Wednesday. He was a farmer's son from the neighbourhood of Kirby Lonsdale, and came to Manchester at the age of twenty, and thought himself fortunate in getting employment as a grocer's porter. He subsequently acquired all but the first elements of education in the classes of the Mechanics' Institute. There also he developed a taste for chymistry, which led to his commencing business and prospering as a manu-

facturing chymist. Mr. Rumney, in his 60th year, died on Wednesday morning; Mr. Taylor, in his 53rd year, died the previous day, and in each case the fatal termination of their illness—painful internal maladies—had been for a long time apprehended as a matter of certainty.

The following are amongst the bequests made by the late Mr. Rumney:—The Lancashire Independent College, £2,000; Owens College, £2,000; and the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, £100.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

Mr. Richard Moxon, the Mayor of Pontefract, sends to the *Times* the following as his observations on the working of the Ballot Act at the recent election in that borough:—

1. The election was conducted without excitement, our former experiences being quite the reverse. There was no drunkenness in the streets, not a single case being brought before the borough court, nor were the public houses fuller than on any ordinary day. I write on this point with some authority, as I have taken part in Pontefract elections for twenty-five years, having been mayor and returning officer on three occasions, and my observation is confirmed by my brother magistrates, and, indeed, by all to whom I have spoken, whatever their opinions on the ballot question may have been.

2. There was no crowd round the polling-places, and no difficulty in getting to the poll, the contrary having often been the case at previous elections. The average time spent in taking the votes of those who could read was from 30 to 40 seconds each, so that from 90 to 120 per hour might vote at each polling-place. Surprise was generally expressed by all excepting the illiterates at the simplicity of the process, and this is confirmed by the fact that out of 1,243 voting-papers, only 12, or less than 1 per cent., were found to be invalid. I give these figures, as error has been made in statements on this head recently published.

3. The abolition of the public nomination is a decided improvement. On that day (as well as on the day of polling) there was formerly much excitement and drunkenness; now hardly anyone left his work or business.

4. I do not think that the ballot deterred any considerable section of the electors from polling; indeed, the voters unable to read, whose absence was most predicted, came to the polling places in as full proportion to their numbers as the rest of the constituency. That fewer voted on this occasion than at the general election is, to my mind, accounted for by the following considerations:—First, that the canvass in 1868 lasted for nearly four months, from July to November, while this time it only lasted for three or four days; secondly, that the local militia regiment had been marched out of the borough for the autumn manoeuvres a few days before the election; thirdly, that a large number of sailors, chiefly residing at Knottingley, who were at home at the general election (in winter), were last month at sea; and fourthly, because some electors notoriously did not favour a contest and abstained from voting.

5. I am not of opinion that the requirements of the Act as to counting the votes cause any delay to which reasonable objection can be taken. On this occasion I was very anxious that no mistake should possibly creep in, and this anxiety, coupled with some little delay, arising partly in connection with the appointment of the candidates' agents, and partly from our inexperience as to the best way of dealing with the returns and parcels received from the presiding officers, lost us probably something over an hour. There are two "countings"—the first of the "voting papers" after the ballot-boxes have been opened; the second, of the "votes" after the voting papers have been mixed. Some loss of time occurs in opening the papers, many of which are awkwardly folded by the electors, and in taking care that the numbers on the backs are not visible to the agents. Allowing for this, I think that, from the time of the receipt of the ballot-boxes from the presiding officers to the declaration of the result by the returning officer, about an hour per from 750 to 1,000 voters will be required, the exact time depending upon the number of ways in which an elector can vote, and the number of rejected papers. The best manner of "recording" the numbers while the votes are counted has been a good deal discussed. Our experience at Pontefract will be of service only in single contests, but I would suggest that the consideration of returning officers whether the best plan, in all cases, would not be what we adopted—i.e. not to make any "record" on paper of each vote, but to make separate piles of ballot papers, according to the number of different ways in which electors may vote; counting the numbers of each pile, and working out the result. Thus, if there are four candidates for two seats, there would be ten distinct ways in which any elector may vote, and the ballot papers being distributed among the ten piles and each pile counted, the result will be ascertained at once by a simple sum in arithmetic.

6. The only material difficulty in voting under the new law arises from the 26th rule—i.e. in connection with the "illiterates." The time wasted over them was extreme, and I fear that their patience and that of the presiding officers was frequently and sorely taxed. If it is considered necessary that their declarations should be made in the polling-places, it might at any rate be much simplified. According to the form given in the schedule to the Act, no less than fourteen blanks have to be filled up by the presiding officer or his clerk for each vote. I would suggest that all these declarations should be made at each booth, on a single sheet, the only blanks left being for the name and number of the elector and for his mark. But would it not be still better that the "illiterate" electors should be declared as such at the time of registration and on the roll, and that they should vote either at special booths in constituencies containing a large number, or at least without any fresh declaration?

7. There are one or two trifling points in which the Act requires explanation or amendment. For instance—1. If candidates are present in polling-places, must they subscribe the declaration? See Rules 51 and 54. 2. Should the counterfoils of the unused papers be separated from them and sealed up with the other counter-

foils, or should they be produced to the returning-officer with the unused papers to which they are attached? 3. How many agents may each candidate appoint to attend? (Rule 31.) 4. If the elector writes the name of the candidate instead of marking a cross, is the vote invalid?

Mr. Moxon adds that he has never been an ardent advocate of the ballot, and that before the extension of the suffrage in 1867 he was on the whole opposed to it. This election, however, affords to his mind strong evidence in its favour.

THE SPEAKER AND HIS FARM-LABOURERS.

On Saturday the Right Hon. Loftus Brand gave his annual treat to the labourers on the Glynde estate, to celebrate the in-gathering of the harvest. The right hon. gentleman presided at the dinner, and in the course of his remarks congratulated those present on the abundance of the harvest in their district, and expressed his regret that all parts of the kingdom had not been similarly favoured. The right hon. gentleman then expressed his determination to carry out the principle he had adopted three years before, not to pay wages to boys until they could read and write; and continued—I suppose that, in these times, when there is so much talk about the rate of wages, you will hardly think I am doing my duty if I do not say something in reference to the agitation which is going on throughout the kingdom. My opinion is, we shall never have a satisfactory settlement of that question until the labourer receives, in some shape or other, a share, though it may be a small one, of the profits of the business in which he is engaged. I refer not only to those employed upon farms, but to those engaged in mining, in manufactories, and in trades of all kinds. But, you will say, how is the labourer to derive any share of the profits of farming when he has no capital? Well, it is quite true that you have no capital beyond your labour; but what is capital? Capital is nothing more nor less than labour husbanded. Now, if you could save any money, however small the amount, and could invest it in carrying on a farm, I think, according to the sum so invested, you will be entitled to a share in the profits of that farm. (Hear, hear.) I will give you a practical illustration of what I mean. Some of you, I dare say, are fortunate enough to have a few pounds in the savings-bank, and I believe the savings-bank limits the interest paid on the investments to 2½ per cent. Now, I will make a proposition to you, and to all in my employ. If you have got 5l., we will say, in the savings bank, and you would like to lend that to my farming business, I will engage to give you as the savings-bank does, 2½ per cent. for the money. And I will do more than that. I will, supposing the profits of the farm amount to more than 2½ per cent. for the money I have invested, give you rateably precisely the same interest upon the capital you lend me. (Cheers.) That is to say, supposing I get 10 per cent. as profit on the capital I have invested on the farm, you shall have 10 per cent. on your 5l. instead of 2½. (Cheers.) So you will see, you will be in this position, that you never will get less than the 2½ per cent. you receive at present, and if the farm yields more you will have the benefit of it. (Hear.) Some will probably say, how am I to get the 5l.? Well, we know it does not rain 5l. notes; but I will suggest to those who have not that amount in hand that they should lay by so much a week. The rate of pay to the boys is 3s. 6d. to 4s. per week, and the wages increase according to the ability to work. Carters, shepherds, &c., for instance, receive about 15s. per week, and out of this it seems to me to be by no means impossible that some may save 2s. a week, and if you pay me that sum I will engage at the end of the year to pay you the 5l. if you desire it, plus 2½ per cent., or whatever rate of interest arises from the year's farming operations. (Cheers.) I am quite sure of this, that we shall never come to a satisfactory settlement of the relations between employer and employed, until the latter, according to the amount of labour and capital he has invested, has an interest in the good conduct of the concern. (Cheers.) My sole object is to give you a personal pecuniary interest in the conduct of the farm, and to endeavour to raise you a little above the position you now occupy as labourers. (Cheers.)

THE GENEVA COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Court of Arbitration at Geneva sat on Monday from noon to three o'clock, and then adjourned till Friday next. A Reuter's telegram says that the end of its labours is rapidly approaching. It is positively expected that all will be settled by the commencement of next week. Mr. Bowles, of the American Joint National Bank Agency, has issued invitations to 2,000 persons for to-morrow in honour of the Court of Arbitration, and the members of the court are invited to a grand dinner on Saturday next, to be given by the Geneva State Council, at which the General Council, as well as the Administrative and Federal Councils of Berne, will be present. Covers will be laid for fifty.

The question of damages—and it is now quite certain (the *Times* correspondent at Geneva says) that damages will be granted—is supposed to be in the hands of three persons, it being assumed that the English and American arbitrators neutralise each other when it comes to a vote. It may be thought possible (the writer goes on) to produce an

effect on the minds of those persons by making it appear that public opinion is prepared to receive without surprise, or even with favour, the news of a large award. We may hope that this idea is erroneous, and that the three distinguished foreigners on whom has been imposed the arduous task of mastering and settling this knotty Anglo-Saxon difficulty will be biased by no considerations or influences save those of truth and equity, and will be led into no traps, however skilfully these may be disposed. After some further observations, the *Times* correspondent says there is no doubt at Geneva as to who are responsible for the publication of the arguments of the American counsel in the *Swiss Times*.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

PRESTON.—Party excitement in Preston increases, and it is expected that the battle for the vacant seat will be a keen one. Both sides, Liberal and Conservative, are organising their forces vigorously, and the canvassing has become very active and general. Mr. Holker, the Conservative candidate, appears to have given some offence, even in certain quarters approving his general political creed, by his fierce attack upon the new Licensing Bill, and at a ward meeting on Friday night he deemed it necessary to make some apology. He did not, he said, mean to give the slightest offence to those who held contrary views, and if he had done so he was heartily sorry for it. Both Major German, the Liberal candidate, and Mr. Holker, have already been somewhat extensively "interviewed." On Friday night there was a great meeting of Permissive Bill adherents in the Theatre Royal, and at the conclusion it was decided to support the candidate who would make them the largest concessions. Mr. Holker goes dead against the Permissive Bill; Major German holds that the absolute stoppage of the liquor is not called for at present; that the new Licensing Bill is in the right direction; and that in entirely new districts, if the inhabitants generally agreed that they did not want public-houses, he would let them have their way. Both Major German and Mr. Holker have expressed themselves to deputations in favour of the fifty-four hours movement. The Roman Catholic population numbers about 33,000 in Preston, and each side is accordingly anxious to secure the Catholic vote. The Roman Catholics, however, do not seem to have made up their mind how to act at the election, although there appears to be a decided willingness to support Major German if his opinions on the question of education are satisfactory. At one of the meetings of his supporters, at the Theatre Royal, Major German said that as regards the Irish education question, he hoped it would receive a solution fair to the interests of all parties. As to the Church of England, he would not sever her connection with the State, but he would purify her internally, would do away with the system of trading in livings, and would give better pay to the hardworking clergy. Concerning the education question, he held that the bill of Mr. Ayrton was a good one so far as it went, and he was pleased to give it a fair trial. The election is expected to take place on the 13th or 14th inst.

TOWER HAMLETS.—It is announced that Mr. J. Homer, of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, will be a candidate for the Tower Hamlets at the next general election in opposition to Mr. Ayrton.

EXETER.—The Conservatives have unanimously resolved to contest both seats for this city at the next election. It is understood that Sir John Karslake and Mr. Arthur Mills will be again invited to stand. At the general election in 1868 the two Liberal candidates were returned by narrow majorities, the figures being as follows:—Sir John Duke Coleridge, 2,317; Mr. Edgar Bowring, 2,247; Sir John Karslake, 2,218; Mr. Arthur Mills, 2,026.

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE.—The Hon. E. Stanhope, who has consented to offer himself as a second Conservative candidate for Mid-Lincolnshire, in conjunction with Mr. H. Chaplin, has issued his address, in which he promises his best efforts to promote the interests of agriculture, to forward Conservative principles, and to preserve our Protestant religion from all attacks.

DEATH OF DR. LOWELL MASON.

Intelligence has just been received of the death of Lowell Mason, so well known as an eminent contributor to the Church's store of good tunes. He was thoroughly appreciated in England, and many of his compositions are sung in congregations of all denominations. When he visited the old country he gave lectures, and took classes for the culture of psalmody, and has left a solid memento of his visit in the shape of the Weigh House tunebook, a book far in advance of the time when it was first published, but now considered somewhat dull and heavy. Still Dr. Mason's endeavours met with great success, and his memory is cherished in many circles. The following facts about him will be read with interest:—He died on the 11th inst., at Orange Valley, N.J., where he has resided for the past twenty years. Dr. Mason achieved his great reputation in Boston, Mass. Here he spent the most of his days, and here he laboured in his profession with such marvellous results. He was a faithful ally of the Evangelical ministers and churches of Boston when the dominant theology and worship were intensely Uni-

tarian. In some of the prominent churches he controlled the music, and such was the confidence in his piety and judgment, that the pastor often left with him the selection of the hymns to be sung. In 1821 he first appeared as an author and compiler of music, and gave to the world the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," which was for a long time very popular. Subsequently he associated with Mr. G. J. Webb in the work of teaching, and soon rose to the position of eminence in his profession that none fail to acknowledge. Throughout the Middle and Southern States, as well as in New England, his fame and influence spread. In 1837 he visited the Old World and prosecuted his studies, while at the same time he closely observed the methods of instruction adopted in continental cities. After his return to America he gave himself to the preparation of text-books in music. In 1855 the University of New York bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Music—the first degree of the kind ever conferred by an American college. Dr. Mason was born at Medfield, Massachusetts, January 8th, 1792. He died at the ripe age of eighty. But few men have lived who have done as much as he in elevating the music of our churches.—*English Independent*.

NOTANDA.

It has become public that Mr. James Young, the inventor of paraffin oil, is the gentleman to whom the honour of removing the monetary difficulties in the way of Livingstone's researches belongs; a correspondent under the signature "P," honoured with leader type in the *Daily News*, having let the cat out of the bag; which, it will be borne in mind, Mr. Stanley considered it incumbent on him not to do. The same journal gives prominence to the following ingenious anagram:—"David Livingstone:—Go (D. V.) and visit Nile."

The report that Canon Kingsley was to take the helm of *Good Words* is now proved to be unfounded by the appointment of the Rev. Donald Macleod to the post; thus a Queen's Chaplaincy for Scotland and the editorial chair falling to him in succession to his late brother evince that after all "there is something in a name." Another literary item of interest is that Sir C. Dilke has become proprietor of *Notes and Queries*, which, established in November, 1849, by Mr. W. J. Thoms, has been edited by him up to the present, though now about to be placed under the guidance of Dr. Doran, author of many interesting antiquarian and historical works. Some of our readers may be unaware that Mr. Thoms, who was born in 1803, is deputy-librarian to the House of Lords, and besides numerous productions of a more solid character, is also the author of "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," published so far back as 1834.

"With just enough of learning to misquote," second-rate orators generally put their foot in it when leaving the plain paths of prose for the flowery ways of poetry. Sir E. Watkin is no exception, and proved unhappy in his excerpt from Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," with which he enlivened his speech at the recent exciting meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company. We have looked at two or three reports, which more or less differ, but all agree in giving the words wrong. "Save criticism—the critics ready made," and "Save criticism—critics were ready made," for instance, the right reading being—

A man must serve his time to every trade
Save censure—critics all are ready made.

The scientists of the day are over fond of building up monstrous words, and much amusement has been caused by the out-herod Heroding of the lines—

Contarabatur Constantinopolitani
Innumerabilibus sollicitudinibus,

by the introduction of dinitrobrombenzene, mononitromonobrombenzene, metamononitromonobrombenzene, and other philological monstrosities into some of the papers read at the British Association. This is, however, no new feature, for Aristophanes makes use of *Spermagorai*, *olekitholakanopolides*, and *Lepadotemachoselachogaleokraniolaiophanodrimupotrimmatokichlepiokossuphophatoperisteralektruonoptegkephalokigklopeleiolagocsiroiobaphetraganopterugon*, while in an old *Literary Gazette* we the other day came across *Chloronaphthalohyposulphuric* and *chloronaphthalosohyposulphuric* as proposed names for new acids, and no doubt a little research would bring to light many similar incentives to lock-jaw.

The new peer, Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P. for the Flint district, is in no way very remarkable. He is a steady Liberal, and has, with a short interval, been in the House since 1832; first as M.P. for Shrewsbury, then for Hull, and since 1847 for his present seat. He has no son, his heir presumptive being his brother, a major in the army. Sir John was born in 1809, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The Hanmer family is able to trace its ancestry to the time of Edward I., and a Sir Jenkin Hanmer joined Owen Glendower in rebellion against Henry IV.

Our chief novelists continue to furnish us with proofs of their skill up to a ripe age, and in his sixty-seventh year, Lord Lytton promises us "Kenelm Chillingly: his Adventures and Opinions," which it is understood will shortly be published. The title smacks of autobiography, and will be sure to be anticipated with interest. It is to be hoped it will be more like "The Caxtons" than some of his later works. B.

Epitome of News.

The Queen continues her walks and drives at Balmoral. It has been arranged that Her Majesty will leave Balmoral Castle for Dunrobin on the morning of Friday next. At Aberdeen the Lord Provost will present an address from the Town Council.

Tuesday's Court Circular says:—"Yesterday, being the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort, the tenants and servants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, assembled at the Obelisk, and drank to the memory of their beloved and lamented master. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on Her Majesty, and the royal servants were present."

Her Majesty has sent to Mr. H. M. Stanley a magnificent gold snuffbox, richly set in brilliants. Accompanying the gift is a letter from Lord Granville, expressing the Queen's high appreciation of the prudence and zeal displayed by Mr. Stanley in opening a communication with Dr. Livingstone, and so relieving Her Majesty from the anxiety which, in common with her subjects, she had felt in regard to the fate of that distinguished traveller. It is said that Mr. Stanley has received an invitation to visit Her Majesty at Balmoral.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has taken Beaulieu House and Padshun Villa, two adjoining properties at Cowes, and will enter into possession on Monday next. The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial are seen every day in the streets, but do not meet with the annoyance they experienced from curious crowds at other places.

The Observer understands that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of a peerage being conferred upon Sir John Hanmer, Bart., of Bottisfield Park, in Flintshire, who has represented the Flint district since 1847, and has sat almost uninterruptedly in Parliament since 1832.

Great suffering is still experienced by the Marquis of Bute from the effects of his accident, but no cause for anxiety is reported to exist.

Next year's International Exhibition will consist of three divisions—fine arts, manufactures, and recent scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.

The Dover Harbour Board have decided to adopt Mr. Hawkshaw's plans for deepening the harbour, and making other improvements, so that passengers may land and embark in all states of the tide.

We learn from the City Press that, in consideration of the present high price of provisions, the Governors of the Bank of England have added a gratuity of five per cent. to the salary of every officer, clerk, and porter in the establishment.

A Press Association telegram says that the Duke of Beaufort has sold the whole of his Gloucestershire estates between the Severn and the Wye to a Bristol merchant for the sum of 160,000*l*.

At Sydenham early on Friday morning three men broke into the residence of a gentleman named Panizzi, who is at present on the continent. The noise they made aroused the servant man in charge, who sallied from his bedroom armed with a revolver. He was at once set upon, and he fired several shots, one of which it is believed took effect, but he was seriously stabbed in five places and left almost dead. He was, however, able to crawl to the door and give an alarm. The thieves carried off their wounded companion, but secured very little booty.

A special supplement to the Dublin Gazette has been issued, placing the disturbed districts of Belfast under Part 2 of the Peace Preservation Act.

Two men, named Hobbs and Trevor, are in custody at Wolverhampton on a charge of having obtained upwards of 1,000*l*. upon false pretences. There are many claimants in South Staffordshire to some estates which have been for a long time in Chancery, and the charge against the prisoners is that, representing themselves as having been sent down by the Lord Chancellor to make inquiries, they received money from about seventy of the persons claiming rights to the properties in question. A remand was granted.

On Monday forenoon, says the London correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser, the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of St. Matthew's, Glasgow, arrived at Charing-cross in excellent condition, "after footing every inch of the space that lies between the metropolis of England and the Register Office, Edinburgh." The time spent on the road was eighteen days and a forenoon; and Mr. Jamieson never started until after breakfast, nor walked in the heat of the day. His route was the old coach road between the two capitals, passing through Carlisle, Greta Bridge, Doncaster, Newark, Huntingdon, &c., and his luggage was a knapsack weighing 26*lb*., which he carried on his shoulders.

On Saturday afternoon the driver of a hansom cab, while going along Fleet-street, lost his hold of the reins. The horse dashed up Ludgate-hill, and the cab, coming into contact with an omnibus, was overturned. Mr. Fulliger, a painter and decorator, of Great Carter-street, who had not long previously recovered from a broken arm, and was suffering from injury to the ribs, was knocked down and seriously bruised. The driver of the cab jumped off as soon as he saw his danger.

There were 100 assault cases before the Manchester city police-court on Friday, which, the Manchester Guardian says, is the greatest number ever known.

Two prisoners named Judge, father and son, have been tried at the Middlesex Sessions for circulating

immoral literature, and on Friday the jury convicted the parent. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and ordered to find guarantees for his good behaviour during twelve months after his release.

The members of the Imperial Japanese Embassy have returned to London, having completed their visits of inspection at Portsmouth.

An aquarium, similar to that at Brighton, is to be established at Yarmouth.

The Manchester Examiner of yesterday announces another material advance in the price of coal. In Lancashire the outside limit of the advance is 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton, but at the South Yorkshire collieries it ranges from 2*s*. to 5*s*.

The first day of partridge-shooting (Monday) began with favourable prospects, the weather being fine, birds plentiful, and the scent good, and before sunset many sportsmen had secured heavy bags of game.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Bakers' Strike Committee on Monday night that the necessary notices should be delivered to the employers in order that the strike may begin on the 21st. In the meantime the men have issued "an appeal to the public," in which they admit that they may be vanquished, as they are poor and their employers are rich, but (they say) better they should be reduced to dock-labourers and scavengers than silently submit to a bondage more degrading than that which the Egyptians imposed upon the Israelites. Between bondage and starvation there is little scope for choice; but "of the two it is better to die from want than to linger on a miserable existence in slavery, a curse to ourselves, and accursed by our fellow-men." They have, however, faith "in the great heart of humanity."

At the usual monthly meeting of the Belfast town council on Monday it was resolved to ask for a royal commission to inquire into the cause of the recent riots in the town.

About eight o'clock on Monday evening a fatal accident happened at Preston Junction, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, near Stockton. The train from Darlington had attached a yeast truck for Whitby, which was being shunted from the rear of the train. The truck on passing the points, so far as can be ascertained, pulled over the third-class carriage to which it was coupled, which failed, from neglect at the points or from pressing them, to go upon the same line. A man named William Bulmer, of South Stockton, seeing danger, was endeavouring to get out of the carriage with his child, when he was crushed to death by the vehicle falling upon him, the child, about a year old, being at the same time killed, it is said from suffocation. The fall of the carriage violently threw the passengers to one side, and the wife of Bulmer had her left arm fractured. Several other persons were more or less seriously hurt.

The Birmingham Post says it is said that next month many of the farmers in Worcestershire intend to discharge their labourers in a wholesale way, rather than continue to pay them the advanced rate of wages which they have, to a great extent, been obliged to give them, on account of the urgency of harvest operations. In view of this threat a large county meeting of delegates from all the branches of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in Worcestershire is arranged to be held at the Guildhall, in Worcester, on Thursday, the 10th of October, when addresses will be delivered by Mr. Joseph Arch, and others.

The colliers at the principal Forest of Dean pits are now working at an additional advance of ten per cent., making an increase of thirty per cent. since the beginning of the labour agitation twelve months ago. It is stated that the price of coals has gone up more than 100 per cent. within the same period.

Mr. Holman Hunt, who has been for several years in Palestine painting his new pictures, has returned to England.

It is notified that an English translation of the text contained in the eighth edition of Von Tischendorf's Greek Testament, by Dr. Davidson, is in the press.

A report is current that Mr. Disraeli is engaged in writing another novel.

Mr. Herbert Fry announces the tenth annual Edition his "Royal Guide to the London Charities."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that Messrs. Plon, the well-known publishers of the Rue de la Harpicière, are bringing an action against "Louis Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, formerly Emperor of the French, and now residing in Chislehurst, England, to recover 333,299*fr*. 25*c*. for printing and delivering the small edition of the 'Life of Cæsar.'" The case will be tried before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal at the beginning of the next term.

From Germany the Athenæum hears that Prince Bismarck, now residing on his estate at Varzin, is occupying his leisure time in writing his Autobiography. Should this be published, it will form a highly interesting contribution to the history of our time. The prince is by no means indifferent to what the world thinks about him, and has formed an extensive and well-arranged collection of all the books, pamphlets, and articles in reviews and journals that have been published respecting him, as well those that condemn his policy, as those that have been favourable to it.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Swiss Times reports that a few days ago, in a village near Arberg, a rich peasant, named Leiser, aged forty-five, hanged himself in his cellar. His motive for doing so is said to have been his vexation at having been obliged to pay his workmen higher wages for getting in his harvest than he did last year.

THE FRENCH COUNCILS-GENERAL.—The majority of the Councils-General have expressed a wish in favour of compulsory and gratuitous instruction. Many of the Councils-General send addresses of congratulation to M. Thiers, in which they express their determination to support and preserve the Republic.

A MIXED POPULATION.—The total population of Calcutta, as given in the Calcutta police returns for 1871, is 450,000 persons, composed of the following nationalities:—Europeans, 8,920; Eurasians, 14,480; Armenians, 920; Greeks, 40; Jews, 880; Parsees, 120; Mussulmans, 137,123; Hindus, 308,280; Chinese, 200; other Asiatics, 1,898; Africans, 40.

VICE-PRESIDENCY OF FRANCE.—"We are assured," says the Liberté, "that M. Thiers has no objection to the creation of a Vice-President. If, when some months ago the motion was first started, he opposed it, his notion was that then his relations with the Chamber were such as to warrant him in considering it as an act of distrust."

THE EXPLORATION OF ICELAND.—Hopes are entertained that the blank in the centre of the map of Iceland will soon be filled up. News from Captain Burton states that he is pushing forward over the vast snow ranges in the unexplored portion of the island, and in the course of a few weeks is expected that he will have examined the chief geographical features of this region, which it is said has never before been visited by man.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.—The Opinion of Rome asserts that the Pope has informed the generals of several religious orders that in case of their being suppressed they may establish their communities at the Vatican. It is stated that the Pope has officially notified to M. Thiers that Monseigneur Chigi, Nuncio in France, and Monseigneur Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, have been nominated cardinals.

THE COMTE DE PARIS was expected at Dieppe on Saturday, and much surprise was created by his not arriving. It was ascertained, however, that the comte, who is on a visit to M. Estancelin, had been received, on going to Eu, with cries of "Vive le Comte de Paris!" and "Vive les D'Orléans!" and that, to avoid another such manifestation, he had given up his intended journey to Dieppe.

THE "NEW YORK HERALD" AND THE NILE.—It is stated that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has entered upon a new enterprise of great magnitude. He has despatched a fresh expedition—as secretly as Mr. Stanley was despatched—to explore the Nile with Sir Samuel Baker, and with that gentleman to discover the fountain-head of that great river. The Viceroy of Egypt is so far satisfied with the Herald's correspondent that he has consented to pay one-half of the expenses of the staff now on its way to Gondokoro from that paper.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE.—The Congress of the International Association is being held this week at the Hague. The proceedings are expected to last until Sunday next. The police appear to be well acquainted with the movements of the delegates. Mr. Roche represents the London General Council, and Mr. Hales, the general secretary, is in attendance. Among the other delegates are M. Karl Marx, General Wrobleaky, M. Engels, and Mr. West, from Philadelphia.

A MISERABLE MILLIONAIRE.—The New York World notices the death of a millionaire named Mitchell Hart, whose life suggests some curious speculations. He was a pawnbroker, and for nearly half a century worked eighteen hours a day in his little shop, taking down the shutters, receiving goods, signing duplicates, and making entries. His gains were wisely invested, and he grew worth millions of dollars, but still slept in his wretched tenement, and till within twelve months of his death never missed attending to his business.

AN INVITATION FROM ST. LOUIS, U.S.—The chief citizens of St. Louis, now the third city in point of population in the United States of America, have addressed to the inhabitants of this country an invitation to come and see the wealth, the fertility, and resources of Missouri. The time suggested is during the twelfth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which will begin on the 3rd of October, and will continue open for nine days. The invitation is contained in a letter to the people of Great Britain, signed by fifty-eight representative men of St. Louis.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Say what we will—whether we like it or not, for weal or for woe—the Chinaman is with us, and is bound to take no small part in the history of California. Their numbers are not increasing at present, but will probably do so as the facilities for their coming are enlarged. For years in San Francisco the Chinamen were almost exclusively engaged as laundrymen. Then they came to be employed as house servants, now they have taken to almost every other branch of industry, and succeed in nearly all. You will meet upon the sidewalks between eleven and half-past eleven o'clock, their dinner hour,

almost as many Chinese as white workmen.—*San Francisco Republican*.

The *Times* announces that the frequent robberies on the Belgian railways have been brought under the notice of the King of the Belgians, who has promised immediate inquiry and, if possible, redress.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT BERLIN.—A Berlin telegram gives the following information in reference to the approaching arrival of the Emperors of Austria and Russia in Berlin. The Czar, with the Czarevitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, will arrive at half-past two in the afternoon of the 5th inst., and the Emperor of Austria on the 6th inst., at six in the evening. The Emperor Francis Joseph will be accompanied by the Crown Prince of Saxony, who will travel with His Majesty from Dresden.

BAVARIA AND THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.—A communication from Berlin in the *Frankfort Gazette* confirms the statement that the King of Bavaria has positively declined the invitation sent him, and that he will not go to the Prussian capital. If the *Hungarian Lloyd's* is to be believed, his Majesty has said that he had no idea of being made a "decoration." The writer alluded to above adds that King Louis is by no means pleased at the development of the Germanic Empire, and more especially at the position he occupies in it. According to the latest news received at the Court of Berlin, the Sovereigns who will be present at the meeting, besides the three Emperors, are the Grand Dukes of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar and Oldenburg.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT COPENHAGEN.—The reception of the princess at Copenhagen is well described in a letter from the *Daily News* special correspondent. Her arrival in the Danish capital was welcomed with universal joy. When she passed through the Exhibition, "she seemed," we read, "to be the great centre of attraction," and "wherever she went the admiring and sympathising gaze of the people followed her." This was on Monday. During the succeeding days of last week she made several drives into the country, but the excessive dryness of the weather and the dirtiness of the roads prevented her from enjoying the beautiful landscape around her as otherwise she would. On Friday she was again at the Exhibition, when the distribution of medals and honourable mentions took place under the presidency of the King and Royal family. There were 256 silver and 329 bronze medals, besides 519 honourable mentions.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.—The result of the Spanish elections are thus estimated by the newspaper *La Tertulia*. The deputies returned are:—Thirteen anti-dynastic Conservatives, 10 dynastic Conservatives, 69 Republicans, and 288 Radicals. The latest advices lead to the belief that Señor Rios Rosas is elected. The *Correspondencia* denies the accusation brought by the Opposition against the present Government, that it is preparing the advent of a Republic. It says the Ministerial supporters maintain that a Radical Cabinet can throw the greatest difficulties in the way of the enemies of a democratic monarchy, by satisfying all legitimate aspirations, and by seeking in the vital powers of the country the necessary support and strength for rendering the extreme parties impotent. In order to arrive at this consummation, all that is required, the *Correspondencia* adds, is time, so that the Government can carry out its administrative and political system.

THE CHINESE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.—One of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondents in Paris writes that a good deal of apprehension is entertained there lest the Chinese massacres should be renewed. It appears that the French missionaries have, with that perseverance which characterises them, nearly rebuilt the edifices which were burned down in June, 1870. The new constructions seem to have astonished and annoyed the natives, who imagined that France had been ruined during the late war, and it was asked where they could have procured capital enough to rebuild their cathedral, &c. Their answer to this question was that the money must have been raised in China by means of secret agents, whose blind co-operation was obtained by making them taste a powerful balsam composed of the hearts and entrails of Chinamen. This absurd story has exasperated the masses. . . . The Chinese have also got it into their heads that an export trade is being done in the eyes of their deceased countrymen, which are sent to Europe to convert lead into silver. This absurd tale has also created a good deal of ill-feeling against the missionaries.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.—The Permanent Committee of the French Assembly sat on Thursday. M. de Rémusat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was the only member of the Government present. He stated that he had no communication to make, except that the state of the country was excellent, and that perfect confidence was everywhere manifested in the Government. Replying to a question from a member of the Committee, M. de Rémusat stated that the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin had an essentially pacific object, in no way threatening for France. All the information of the French Government agreed to this effect. Replying to another member, M. de Rémusat confirmed the semi-official denials already given to the report of the construction of new works by the Germans at Belfort. The Minister declared that the Germans had duly observed the treaty, and had merely put Belfort in a normal state of defence, as they were fully entitled to do. Replying to M. Mornay, M. de Rémusat stated that the remaining 500 millions of the first two milliards would be paid to

Germany on the 7th September. The departments of the Marne and Haute Marne would be evacuated towards the end of September. M. de Rémusat said it was true the Government had warned the Bonapartist press to moderate its violence against the Government.

M. THIERS AND MATERIALISM.—It has been announced (observes *Galignani*) that M. Thiers will shortly publish a philosophical work. Like our contemporaries, we have collected some of the rumours on the subject. The Prefect of the Vienne, M. de Lavedan, in a speech at the distribution of prizes of the Collège of Poitiers, made the following revelations:—"A few weeks ago," said he, "in the midst of the most important public business, M. Thiers did me the honour to inform me that he was occupied with a special work, independent of his other labours. 'I should be glad,' he exclaimed in a tone of noble indignation, 'to confound materialism, which is a folly as well as a peril. There is a fine book to be made on this subject, and I have as yet only written the half of it. Certainly I devote myself with my whole heart to the liberation of the territory and the reorganisation of the country, but at times I cannot help regretting my peaceable and cherished studies. For twelve years I have been engaged in this work; during all that time I have been demanding from botany, chemistry, and natural history their arguments against the detestable doctrine which leads honest people astray. I am a spiritualist, an impassioned one; and I am anxious, I repeat, to confound materialism in the name of science and good sense.'" The *Courrier de France* adds another detail. In speaking one day with some friends about his new volume, M. Thiers said, "I must give a pendant to my book upon property. I am preparing it, a work against materialism. There is no great distance between the enemies of God and the foes of those who possess anything."

A MISSIONARY KILLED IN CHINA.—The *Overland China Mail* of the 20th of July mentions that the Rev. Mr. M'Chesney, an American missionary, has been killed by a stray shot fired during a piratical attack upon a town on the West River. He was proceeding up the West River, in company with the Rev. Mr. Noyes, and the boat conveying them had come to an anchor for the night near a mandarin junk. Some time after dark this latter was attacked by river pirates, and Mr. M'Chesney hearing the noise, went on deck, or more properly on the roof of the cabin, to see what was the matter. Here, as is supposed, a chance ball from either the attacking party or the attacked struck him, and he almost immediately expired. His body was taken back to Canton for interment. Another account says:—"About midnight an attack was made by pirates on a boat some distance from where the missionaries were, and the noise aroused them from sleep. They were near a police-boat, and the men from it were called to assist in repelling the pirates. The piratical boat was driven away, but it opened fire as it passed down the river, and a random shot struck Mr. M'Chesney in the right temple, causing almost instant death. He was sitting in the cabin door of the boat with his head out when he was struck. Mr. Noyes supposes that the shots were aimed at the police boat, or that the pirates fired maliciously at the shore and at boats in the river as they retreated. The escape of Mr. Noyes is providential, for the firing continued after he discovered that his companion was wounded, and while he was trying to revive him. Mr. Noyes does not suppose that the pirates knew that there were foreigners in any of the boats. The death of Mr. M'Chesney must therefore be considered accidental as far as the Chinese were concerned."

REMARKABLE HEROISM.—A marvellous story of heroism has just been told in Calcutta by a sailor, one of the crew of the *Rothsay*, a vessel bound from Calcutta to Bombay, and lost in the late cyclone. When it was quite certain that the *Rothsay* was foundering the pilot had a raft made. The captain, whose leg was broken, refused to leave the vessel; he had only a few hours to live, he said, and he would go down with his ship; and his son, who was first mate, and some others remained with him, and were, beyond question lost. It is of the pilot, however, that everyone is talking. The raft was put off in a dreadful sea, the pilot swimming all night round the frail structure, tightening the lashings, which were in danger of falling asunder. At last he proposed, as the only hope of safety, to take away a few of the spars and construct a smaller raft for a portion of the crew; and when this was carried out he and a few others went on the new raft. Here the danger was greater than ever. Several times a man was washed off, and every time the brave pilot leaped after him. At last human nature could hold out no longer. All the men were swept away but the pilot and the one survivor; then the pilot, worn out with his heroic exertions, was swept away too, and the survivor, tied to the raft, was carried to shore insensible. All Calcutta seems of one mind, that greater heroism than the pilot's has rarely been known in the history of the sea. A subscription was at once set on foot for his family, and it soon amounted to a fair sum. The name of the hero was Elson. I had almost forgotten to say that in the worst of the storm Mr. Elson attended like a mother to his native servant, and gave him the last of the water which either of them could claim.—*Times Correspondent*.

M. THIERS INTERVIEWED BY AN ENGLISH M.P.—A special correspondent of the *Globe*, at Trouville—there is internal evidence that it is Mr. Charley, M.P.—gives an amusing account of his interview with M. Thiers, to whom he said, "You

are the Saviour of France." He was delighted to find Madame Thiers spoke English as a native, and found that the President desired rather to glean his visitor's views on English politics than reveal his own French affairs. He said, "The exclusion of the indirect claims has saved 'les Whigs.'"

He then asked if the Ministry was popular. I explained that I was a Tory, and, of course, from my point of view, it was not popular. A reaction was setting in, and at the next general election, the Tories would have a majority. He smiled, and said, "Yes, but that you say will not be for two years." On my serving that Mr. Disraeli was my leader, he said that Mr. Disraeli was a statesman of much prudence and sagacity, adding, "You have another leader of great ability—Lord Derby." "Yes," I said, "but Mr. Disraeli is the official leader of the Tory party, but Lord Derby is not, unfortunately, in the House of Commons." "He is in the Chamber of Peers," observed M. Thiers. This gave me the opportunity of expressing a hope that M. Thiers would create a second Chamber. "A second Chamber," I observed, "is necessary to liberty. We have found it so in England." M. Thiers expressed his willingness—and, indeed, as I understood, his desire—to have a second Chamber. M. Thiers very kindly explained to me the constitution of the *Conseils Généraux*, which are just finishing their sittings. I said they seemed like local parliaments, to which he assented. He said that the *Conseils Généraux* had been warm well-wishers of his Government, and had shown much zeal for the cause of law and order. Paris, he said, was now perfectly safe. "I have 100,000 soldiers," he said, "at Versailles. I have given a lesson to the friends of disorder." I remarked that there was a large number of the dangerous classes in Paris. He replied philosophically, with a mental shrug of his shoulders, "So there is everywhere. You have them in London." The conversation then turned for a moment or two on the International. I next expressed a hope that the *Assemblée Nationale* would soon return to Paris, as the merchants there complained of a loss of trade. M. Thiers could hold out no prospect of their returning till next year.

THE HARVEST.

Though the past week opened with much rain it rapidly cleared, and for the most part continued fine till the close. Further gatherings have therefore been made successfully in the south, and the northern crops have been advancing fast. Most of the wheat lately brought to market has been new, and by no means has improved upon acquaintance. The idea of a general deficiency and serious damage has, however, helped values, which for fine qualities have not given way, while old, from its scarcity and the necessity of its use for mixing, has gained 1s. per quarter, as well as good foreign on the last London market. Our hopes, however, that the potato disease would be very materially checked by the change to dry weather have been quite overthrown by a more abundant lifting of the valuable tuber. The fact was, it was gone too far to admit of any remedy, and while extensive growers will suffer severely by the loss of property, the public seem likely to participate in the calamity, unless foreign supplies come in abundantly enough to fill the void. In France the value of wheat has still been declining, in Paris, 1s. 6d. per qr.; in several parts of the country, 2s. to 4s. 6d. At Nantes, as well as at Bordeaux, the inferiority of our new samples has made our importers buyers, three steamers being loaded from the latter port on English account; but as they have only moderate stocks there, we expect Bordeaux will soon be dearer. While, therefore, some parts of France have opened an export trade, at Marseilles they are importers, with prices rather improved than otherwise. In Belgium the appearance of new wheat has occasioned a heavy fall, while old foreign has kept up its price. Germany has little altered, but a continuance of supplies of new at Dantzic leads some to expect lower rates, though last accounts note a rise in fine old. In Russia but a trifling difference of value has taken place, several provinces finding but a poor yield. New York has risen five cents, per bushel—1s. 6d. per qr.; and Hungary of late has been advancing, her growers turning speculators on a small scale, but enough so to drive large millers to the provinces direct, that they may complete their orders for flour, while the wants of Italy must make large demands upon France. We see, therefore, no prospect of low rates for wheat up to next harvest. The London market has not stood so well upon the first liberal supplies of new corn; indeed, only a little while back almost every one expected a decline of fully 5s. per qr.—*Mark Lane Express*.

The potato disease is spreading in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, and it is now feared that two-thirds of this year's produce will prove worthless. Even apparently sound potatoes have shown symptoms of decay after having been stored up.

The harvest may now be said to be completed in Norfolk, although the weather on Friday and Saturday was somewhat unfavourable. The quantity of wheat which sprouted in Norfolk early in the harvest is greater than was expected, but this year's wheats are said to work up better when treated by the miller than could have been anticipated. The barley harvest in Dorset is progressing satisfactorily. The yield around Dorchester is far from heavy, crops in all directions having been beaten down and damaged. All the wheat has been safely housed. The disease among potatoes is general throughout the county. The wheat harvest in Essex and Suffolk has virtually been brought to a close. Only a few fields of wheat remain uncarried. The yield of wheat proves in many cases to be even smaller than was anticipated. The barley crop is fairly on the way to be garnered in good condition. Potatoes are going rapidly, being looked upon as a lost crop.

AMERSHAM HALL SCHOOL, CAVERSHAM, OXON, near READING.

Head Master—Mr. WEST.

Vice-Master—Mr. ALFRED S. WEST, M.A. (Gold Medalist), London; B.A. (Senior Moralist), Cambridge; Fellow of University Coll., Lond., late of Trinity Coll., Camb.

And Eight other Masters, Five of whom are Resident.

The Course of Instruction is such as to prepare Pupils either for the Learned Professions or for Business. Since 1849 ONE HUNDRED Candidates from this School have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, of whom thirty-one obtained Honours, four were Prizemen, and three Exhibitioners. Entrance Scholarships have also been gained at University College, London.

The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, September 24th.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Head Master.

CHOIRS AND CONGREGATIONAL SINGING-CLASSES Formed and Trained, including Psalmody, Chants, Anthems, and Complete Works. Also, if required, Lectures on the principles of Music and Singing, bearing more particularly on Church worship. Arrangements can now be made for the coming autumn and winter.—Address, Mr. T. A. Johnson, Knight's Hill, Norwood, S.E.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In future the *Nonconformist* will be supplied, post free, at the reduced price of

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

to all subscribers who order the paper direct from this office, and are willing to pay the amount in one sum in advance.

Those subscribers who prefer to remit half-yearly or quarterly will be supplied with the paper on the same terms as heretofore.

The half-yearly subscription is 12s.; quarterly, 6s.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.

Each additional Line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

For Situations Wanted, five lines 2 0

"Wanted Servants, &c." 2 0

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

* As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the *Nonconformist* has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

SUMMARY.

CONTINENTAL journals are naturally a good deal exercised at this dull season about the Imperial meeting at Berlin this week. Alleged Circular Notes to the other Powers of Europe on the subject have had to be disavowed, and a number of sensational rumours to be denied. The Czar himself has condescended to address his Cossack army in reference to the meeting, assuring them that there is no danger that peace will be disturbed, and that in order to strengthen it he is "about to undertake a journey abroad," which he hopes will not be without results favourable to Russia. While the French Ambassador at Berlin is posting up President Thiers at Trouville in the latest news about the Imperial gathering, M. de Rémusat assures the Permanent Commission at Paris that the event bodes no ill to France.

Many of the smaller German potentates are already at Berlin, but the King of Bavaria will be conspicuously absent. That Sovereign has no desire to appear in the train of the Emperor William, and regards with some jealousy the cordial reception given by his subjects to the Crown Prince of Prussia during his recent visit. A change of Government impends at Munich, the result of Papal intrigues. The Liberal Ministry has tendered its resignation, which has not yet however been accepted. The priest party are doing their utmost to detach King Louis from the ecclesiastical policy of Prince Bismarck, on the principle of *Divide et impera*; but the success of their efforts is not certain, for that monarch has abundant reason to dread the Ultramontanes. A reactionary Government in Bavaria would bode no good to the Old Catholics, who are just about holding a con-

gress in Cologne, which promises to widen the breach with the Vatican.

France has already begun to pay the instalment of twenty millions sterling which will liberate two more departments from German occupation by the end of the present month, and Prince Frederick Charles has been availing himself of a last opportunity of visiting the battle-field of Sedan—that disastrous conflict in which just two years ago the military power of France suffered a terrible collapse. Meanwhile M. de Rémusat is able to give public assurance that perfect confidence is everywhere manifested in the President's Government, and M. Thiers employs his holiday at the seaside in unceasing work—perfecting his scheme of army organisation, planning a series of autumn manoeuvres on a grand scale, and revolving the project of a Second Chamber to curb the insubordination and monarchical tendencies of the National Assembly.

The Geneva Court of Arbitration has nearly completed its labours. Beyond the fact that a decision has been come to in favour of a pecuniary indemnity to the United States, nothing authentic is known. The American demand was for damages to the extent of six millions, but Washington advises indicate that the awards "are not so large as were desired."

The Zorilla Cabinet has a fine opportunity, such as has never fallen to the lot of a Spanish Government. In the recent elections they had no official candidates, and no pressure was brought to bear on the electors, who discharged their trust amid the profoundest quiet and order. The result has been the return of some 300 Radicals—two-thirds of the whole Cortes—giving the Government an overwhelming majority. The military chiefs and the Unionists are completely set aside, and Spain has at length a genuine Parliamentary Government, reforming but not Republican in its aims. As in other countries, the Church is their great stumbling-block.

A variety of accounts concur in the statement that Mr. Horace Greeley's prospects are rapidly declining. The defection of "straight" Democrats is increasing: the negroes, despite Mr. Sumner's appeals, will vote almost in the mass for the re-election of General Grant; and Mr. Charles Francis Adams throws his powerful influence into the scale against the Greeleyites, regarding, it is said, "the re-election of President Grant under the existing circumstances as essential to the best interests of the country." But it is still two months before the election takes place.

Our domestic record has been almost a blank. A few agricultural meetings in which the complex trades-union question as applied to farm labourers has been gingerly discussed; a remarkable speech made by the Speaker of the House of Commons, offering his tenantry by way of stimulus something in the nature of a limited co-partnership; the remarkable testimony borne by the Mayor of Pontefract to the value of the ballot as promoting order and morality; the carrying on of the autumn manoeuvres around Salisbury amid the hardships of wet weather, and some of the realities of real campaigning; and the narrow escape of Canterbury Cathedral yesterday from being burnt down—these are the most prominent incidents of an eventless week.

THE SEASON OF PROSPERITY.

THE progress of the harvest is now sufficiently advanced to dissipate those apprehensions which were excited in relation to the ingathering of the crops at the beginning of August. The husbandry of the year has reaped a fair average produce, to say the least of it. Here and there, wheat has fallen below par, and has suffered serious damage from the heavy rains which followed on the heels of midsummer. But, taking one sort of grain with another, the farmer, we understand, has no just reason for complaint. The soil has repaid the capital and the labour expended upon it. The country, considered as a whole, has garnered up, in the shape of agricultural produce, a full amount of the wealth which it annually expects from this source. In other words, the food prospects of the nation—so far at least as they are contingent upon a sufficiency of "the staff of life"—may be set down, even at this comparatively early period, as satisfactory, and there appears to be every probability that business of almost all kinds will continue to be buoyant for a considerable time to come.

That we are passing through an unusually protracted period of trading and commercial prosperity is indicated by the application of whatever test it has been customary to employ for ascertaining the material condition of the people. The Board of Trade returns, for example, show that our commerce has expanded with a rapidity, and to an extent,

beyond all former precedent. We have exported during the first six months of the year goods of an increased aggregate value of at least twelve and a half millions sterling. Last year our exports, as compared with the year 1870, showed an increase of twenty-three millions. It is quite clear that the increase, so far, is being maintained. This, however, is not the only demonstration of our prosperity. We have before us the returns of the revenue for a period of the financial year of twenty-one weeks, from which it appears that there has been during that interval an increase in the Customs of £162,000, in the Excise of £975,000, in the stamps of £120,000, in the Post Office and telegraphs of £150,000, and in the land-tax and house duty of £57,000. Our contemporary, the *Daily News*, whose figures we have quoted, says—"Should the present state of things continue, we may look for an excess on the year's revenue of from four to four and a half millions over the productiveness of the taxes of 1871-72." Even these figures, however, convey to the mind but an inadequate representation of the exceeding activity of trade and commerce at the present moment. The growth and productiveness of both have been unprecedented for some time past, and, of course, whilst the money market remains easy, there are few who deem it necessary to take into their consideration the probability of a turn in the tide in shaping the enterprises which promise a fair return.

It must be admitted that the success of which we have been speaking has been accompanied by phenomena of disturbance which, in some sense, and from some points of view, cast a shade over these indications of prosperity. Never, perhaps, have there been so many strikes as during the last half year. It is impossible to leave altogether out of sight—even in the most superficial survey of the material condition of the empire—the inconveniences and the absolute loss entailed by these violent efforts to adjust the relations between capital and labour. One must deplore as a needless waste, both of means and of opportunity, the mechanism for distributing wealth which proceeds upon a principle so damaging to both parties—employers and employed. Nevertheless, we have no right to shut our eyes to the fact that, speaking generally, and admitting numerous and even large exceptions, it is only by means of such machinery that labour can secure from those who employ it a fair proportion of the increasing wealth of the country. In point of fact, "strikes" indicate the great activity of manufacturing and trading enterprise. When business is slack, "strikes" are useless for those whose interests are bound up with a fair remuneration. The phenomena, therefore, however disagreeable in one of their aspects, are satisfactory in another. They show a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the nation through its different classes of society.

We do not profess to belong to the Order of Croakers. It is not agreeable to our feelings or our wishes to anticipate a reflux of the present current of prosperity. That it will come we all know. That it will come soon many who are esteemed competent judges have ventured to prophesy. But, come when it will, this year or next, or even the year after, it certainly will not carry us back to the point we occupied when the tide last began to flow. As a country, we have certainly gained during the last two years a great deal which will remain with us when the ebb sets in. Gradually, all classes of the people are attaining stages of comfort, civilisation, and intelligence, beyond the standard which they accepted some years ago. The residuum of pauperism is still large, and, probably, is destined to become much larger when the heyday of industry has given place to a diminution of employment. But, on the whole, it may be fairly taken for granted that these successive seasons of prosperity—interchanged though they may be with times of depression and failure—lift the several classes who live by their industry, or who profit by their capital, to a permanently higher level than they had previously reached. And, in this view, they demand from us due expressions of gratitude.

Of course, while trade is prosperous, it absorbs all the spare thought and energies of the people. No one cares much about politics in these seasons of industrial sunshine. It may be, and is, a lamentable fact, but it is a fact notwithstanding. The revolution of the seasons has to be waited for. It is governed by laws beyond our present control. But there is this to solace our hearts. When the material prosperity of the country temporarily declines, and in proportion to its declension, its political and moral interests rise into importance, and—

"Darkness shows us worlds of light,
We never saw by day."

AUSTRALIA.

THE universal dearth of fresh topics must have struck the general newspaper reader who at this season cares to concern himself at all about current events. Very trivial occurrences and very dry subjects are seized upon by the daily press as the foundation of leaders and sub-leaders, and whole columns are often devoted to trumpery French incidents and inane continental gossip. But even now colonial subjects, however interesting, are rarely noticed; and the arrival, for instance, of the Australian and New Zealand mail, though but once a month, is hardly noticed in our daily papers, which are eager to cram their columns with the revolting details of every ghastly murder, brutal outrage, or abominable trial. Many times as much is daily given in most of the morning papers to sporting news, which is in part made up of the doings of idle speculators and blacklegs, as is bestowed monthly upon our whole Australian dependencies! This is not as it should be.

Two days since the Brindisi express in anticipation of the Australian mail arrived, and so far as we have observed, the news brought by it is, even at this dull season, compressed by our daily contemporaries into less than a quarter of a column. In a few months, we suppose—that is when the telegraphic communication between England and our Australian colonies is perfect—this evil will be remedied, and we may hope to get regular if not daily telegrams from Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide. Our colonial fellow-subjects have been doomed to cruel disappointment in the matter. Nearly a year ago the submarine cable to Port Darwin in Northern Australia *via* Java was successfully laid. But there was a land line still to be completed across the sterile continent. This work was undertaken by the South Australian Government, who completed two-thirds of the telegraph, but unfortunately lost the transport animals which were necessary in setting up the telegraph from Port Darwin to a point some 200 miles south. Then followed the rainy season, which further suspended operations. At length in June a horse express service between these points was organised and completed, and on the 2nd of July news from England was received in Melbourne only five days old. But alas! the Southern Ocean submarine cable has experienced the early fate of the Atlantic telegraph. A "fault" has been discovered between Port Darwin and Java. For the present, till it is remedied, "communication has been suspended," and the Australians must be content with news from England nearly a month old instead of a few hours, as the telegraph company promises.

The political news from Victoria is of great interest. It will be remembered that in June last the Gavan Duffy Ministry, which dealt in plentiful promises, were defeated by a vote in the Legislative Assembly on a question of patronage, which involved some charges of corruption. Mr. Duffy tried hard to induce Lord Canterbury to dissolve Parliament and proceed to a general election; but the Governor did not, under the circumstances, see any necessity for that extreme step, and the colonists generally supported his decision. Mr. Duffy resigned, and with him ceased to exist what the *Argus* characterises as "the most profligate administration that has ever held power in Victoria." A new and strong Government was formed, which announced their intention to introduce a bill for free, secular, and compulsory education. The subsequent course of events is thus explained in a letter which we have received by the overland mail:—

The last mail will have informed you of the downfall of Mr. Gavan Duffy's Ministry in consequence of gross corruption, and that the new Government intended to introduce a bill for free secular education. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Duffy and his allies, the Roman Catholic priests, raised a formidable opposition to the re-election of the new Ministers, and the Romish bishop published in all the churches a fanatical manifesto, which was read from all the altars, in which Dr. Gould ("James Alipius") tells his co-religionists that "the sacred rights" of the Roman Catholics are in danger of "being crushed by the gentlemen who constitute the present Government"; and he goes on to allege that, under the Education Bill to be introduced by Mr. Francis and his colleagues, Catholics will be "compelled to send their children, under pains and penalties, to either proselytising or godless schools," which, he says, "is pure downright persecution for conscience' sake." Nevertheless, the promised measure, though it provides that education shall be secular and compulsory, at the same time enables "the schools at present existing to be used out of school hours by clergymen belonging to the different denominations connected with them." These were the Chief Secretary's words at Richmond. To a great extent in consequence of Bishop Gould's manifesto, the constituencies have returned all the members of the new Government by overwhelming majorities. The appearance of the Romish priests in the field instantly united all denominations, Jews and Protestants, whether Free-traders or Protectionists, and priestcraft has received a blow in this colony from which it will never recover.

The promised Government bill on education had yet to be introduced, according to the last advices, but a resolution has been laid before the House of Assembly condemning a purely secular system—the division on which would no doubt shape the policy of the Ministry. In Victoria, as in England, there is great diversity of opinion on the religious question, but more readiness than there is here to co-operate in finding a practical solution. Thus, shortly before the mail left a conference of the various religious denominations (except Roman Catholics) was held in Melbourne "with a view of endeavouring to unite in suggesting some scheme whereby an efficient system of secular instruction might be secured for the youth of that country, and sufficient facilities afforded for religious instruction without interfering with the conscientious principles of any portion of the community;" but, at the close of two days' discussion, the problem had not been solved. The remarkable features about this conference were the willingness expressed by the chairman, Bishop Perry, to accept of any scheme which might meet with general favour; the absence of Roman Catholics, who are the most serious obstacle to any common school system, and form a fifth part of the population; and the readiness of all present to surrender denominational education. The conference was so far united as to be able to agree in the appointment of a committee composed of members of various denominations to draw up resolutions for future consideration. There for the present the matter rests.

We can only advert to a few other items of news of general interest supplied by the recent mail. The Australian colonists don't do things by halves. By some means the troublesome foot-and-mouth disease was imported. Immediately all the local legislatures passed the most stringent enactments, and the enemy was utterly destroyed. The necessity for such prompt measures will be indicated by the fact that in Victoria alone the live stock numbers nearly twelve millions—a source of double value now that there is so active a demand for Australian preserved meat. It seems that in 1871 we imported 513,186 cwt. of tinned meat, mainly from the Antipodes—being double the amount of the preceding year. During 1872 thus far it is probable that this branch of trade has quadrupled, without making any perceptible difference in the current prices of animal food. No wonder the Australians should vigorously stamp out the germs of the infectious foot-and-mouth disease. Smallpox, which has also happily been a stranger to our Antipodean friends, had also broken out in Melbourne, and was as promptly stamped out.

The proposed federation of the Australian colonies has for the present fallen through, owing to the Protectionist proclivities of Victoria—somewhat checked, we hope, by the downfall of the Duffy Administration—and the consequent inability to agree upon a common tariff. One step towards that desirable result is likely to be taken—the abolition of the transit duties on the interior frontier of the provinces and on the banks of the River Murray. It may be remarked that this question of a Protectionist tariff is the only one likely to occasion a coolness between the mother country and the colonies. It has already given rise to a smart correspondence between the Earl of Kimberley and Mr. Duffy.

We may further note a few novel facts in connection with our Australian colonies. It will surprise most of our readers that out of the entire population of Victoria (731,528) in the spring of 1871, no less than 329,597 were native born, while the same colony is confronted with a serious political and social problem in the shape of nearly 18,000 Chinese settlers. Though the submarine telegraphic communication is still imperfect, the South Australians with remarkable enterprise seriously propose to supplement the overland line with an actual railway across the continent. One more fact. Victoria has twenty million acres of land fit for agricultural purposes, still unoccupied, and New Zealand eight millions. It may be said with almost as much truth of Victoria as of New Zealand, that "for the next century the colony will be capable of absorbing an almost unlimited number of new settlers with profit to the country and advantage to the immigrants."

HIGH PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES.

HAVING regard to the disturbing influence of the general rise in prices which is now taking place, some time must elapse before our domestic affairs settle down into a normal condition. There are few people so favourably circumstanced as the clerks of the Bank of England, whose employers, in consideration of the increased cost of living, have

already raised their salaries five per cent. If everybody was equally thoughtful all the way round, the equality between income and expenditure would be restored, and alarmed house-keepers might regard the machinations of colliery proprietors, of butchers, and of bakers, with indifference; but, unfortunately, there neither is nor can be such a pleasant way of escape out of the serious difficulty which now perplexes so many persons of small means. As generally happens, the people who most deserve sympathy are those who are the least able to help themselves—who are either in receipt of fixed incomes or follow professions or trades which do not admit of their having recourse to the modern expedient of a strike for higher wages. It, however, does not follow that those who suppose they profit by a strike really profit by it. A very little knowledge of political economy should suffice to convince them that, although they may succeed in getting better pay, they help to raise the prices of the necessities of life—that, to a large extent, what they put into one pocket is at once extracted from the other, and that in complaining of tradesmen for selling their wares too dearly they commit the absurdity of shutting their eyes to the effect of their own example. Relatively perhaps their condition is neither better nor worse than what it was before; but there are thousands and tens of thousands who are unable to console themselves with the negative comfort of this reflection—whose incomes are not one sixpence the better for all the strikes and combinations in the world, but whose outgoings are nevertheless seriously increased by the vagaries of labourers and capitalists. The members of this large class can do but little to help themselves in the present emergency, but with the prospect of a hard winter before them, they should begin to do that little at once and endeavour to do it well.

It is, we know, rather a waste of paper and ink to preach in abstract terms on the blessings of economy, but, at the same time, there is hardly a family in the country which, if its attention were once thoroughly fastened on the subject, might not profit even by so commonplace a lesson. The worst kind of extravagance is that which despises the small economies. "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," is a maxim easily learnt but still more easily forgotten. The mere waste of many a household, if it could only be saved, might be turned into food and raiment, and perhaps made to multiply those benefits like the barrel of meal and the cruise of oil in Scripture story. The writer of an article in the new number of *Fraser's Magazine* has rendered good service by calling attention to the French mode of living. Paris, it is true, is the most luxurious capital in the world, but Paris, in this respect, is not France. In every part of France except the capital, the cost of living is far less than what it is in England. This is largely due to causes which cannot be made to exist here without a total change in our social conditions. It makes one's mouth water to read that across the Channel the retail price of meat is 7½d. per pound, that eggs rarely sell for more than 7½d. per dozen, that milk is never more than 2½d. to 3d. per quart, and that the best fresh butter is usually quoted at 14d. per pound. These figures suggest grave matter for reflection. They involuntarily make us ask whether if our land laws were reformed—if more of the arable soil of the country were under cultivation—if the sustentation of men were held of more account than the preservation of vermin, we might not hope to approximate to the French rates; but this is manifestly too large a subject for superficial discussion. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of the thoughtful reader that, taking man for man, the social condition of the French people is immeasurably superior to that of the English.

Having recognised the existence of differences between the two countries which render uniformity impracticable, we may with propriety call attention, as the writer in *Fraser* has done, to the principles which regulate the administration of every well-ordered French household, even of the humbler class. In the first place, however narrow their income, our neighbours make a point of living within their means. The duty of saving is one of the most cherished articles of their creed. This practice may, of course, be carried to excess—it may induce a sordid and selfish disposition; but we surely do not exaggerate when we say that the opposite line of conduct is far too prevalent in our own country. Instead of putting by for a rainy day, we constantly make the access of a little good fortune the pretext for indulging in unnecessary luxuries. The French do not hesitate to carry out logically the system which

they have adopted. They care little for what are called "appearances," or for their neighbours' censorious judgment upon their dress or manner of living. They shun all purely speculative enterprises—the miniature South Sea Bubbles which still prove an *ignis fatuus* to poor men who are inflated with the desire to become suddenly rich. They are content with two solid meals a day, breakfast and dinner—the one taking place at ten a.m. and the other at six p.m.; whereby greater simplicity and economy in the domestic arrangements are secured, and that habit of over-feeding which is a too prevalent form of self-indulgence among Anglo-Saxons is kept in check. Their families are more united than among ourselves; and apparently they act together in domestic and business matters without jealousy or strife. Finally the women are as experienced in the ways of business as their fathers or husbands, and thus the industrial machine is not so liable to get out of order or to stop altogether as it is in this country. "A word to the wise is sufficient." The French may learn much from us if they are so disposed; but even if they are indisposed that is no reason why we should not learn something from them.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

September 2, 1872.

There is to be a contest in Preston in order to try whether the ballot will have any effect in diminishing the Tory influence which has prevailed in the borough since 1859. The Tory candidate is Mr. Holker, Q.C. If he succeeds, another lawyer will be added to those already in the House, who have sought and obtained Parliamentary honours for the purpose of advancing their own personal interests. Nobody for a moment supposes that a barrister with a large practice would dream of attempting to get into the House, unless he had a private object in view, and there is no more decisive condemnation of the present system of representation, and no worse symptom of the House, than that it is filled with lawyers. The constituencies care nothing about them, they are the most unattractive of candidates, but they know that the way to a judgeship or the Lord Chancellorship lies through Parliament, and they press into it with an eagerness which shoulders out everybody besides. Voters vote for them because there is nobody else for whom it is possible to vote, and so politics degenerate into the "game" which the majority of the nation is rapidly believing it to be. I am represented by a lawyer, of whom I know nothing, and for whom I care absolutely nothing. At the last election he suddenly "appeared"—how I could not understand. Who brought him, why he should come rather than any other of the millions of men who might have come, was a mystery. It seemed as if he dropped from the clouds. He addressed some meetings; he sent round cards; he was not opposed, and he became our representative. Of course lawyers take no interest in legislation or in principles. They are intent upon their own affairs, present and future, and their cue is to make speeches now and then so as to keep themselves before the eye of the leader of the party they serve, but otherwise to attend to their public duties as little as possible. I have just been reading one of Mr. Holker's speeches. It is nothing in the world but a professional address to a jury, without a single syllable from beginning to end, which reveals the smallest genuine sympathy with the questions he touches. It is all a mere mass of meaningless words, and if he is going to treat the House to such stuff as that, may I not be there to hear him. Here is a sentence which I take at random:—"He was in favour of the maintenance of our ancient institutions, and, instead of holding them in contempt because they appeared in somewhat of an antiquated garb, he revered and loved them the more on that account. (Hear.) He was not, however, against all advances, improvements, or reforms. (Hear, hear.) As time sped away and civilisation advanced, and as the wants of society increased, there must be alterations and reforms in our laws, but he would have those reforms introduced carefully, cautiously, and gradually, and not until the necessity for them had been fully and completely demonstrated. As a Conservative, he was antagonistic to all ultra-radical or revolutionary ideas, and he would not be going too far if he said he abhorred and detested them." The explanation of all this balderdash is simple enough. It is a collection of phrases which have been taken up as what lay readiest to hand by a counsel over-absorbed in briefs, and they

are representative of simple mental vacuity. They are an insult to the meanest brain in Preston; and to any person uncivilised in our modern modes of life it must be a marvel of marvels that, on the strength of the profession of such a creed as that, two or three thousand human beings propose to depute Mr. Holker, Q.C., to settle for them, or to attempt in settling, the legislative problems of the age.

It has been discovered that one of the Acts which Mr. Stansfeld, I believe, got through the House last session, has a flaw in it, and will not work. It is an Act amending the laws relating to the compulsory support of illegitimate children. There is no necessity for going into details; it is sufficient to say that there is a horrible oversight in it, which has prevented magistrates from compelling the fathers of illegitimate children to maintain them. The blunder was first exposed by a country magistrate's clerk, and it was hoped then that there was some mistake. But a London magistrate has this week declared that the blunder does exist, and that he can do nothing but regret his inability to enforce justice. Is not this a scandal, that when we allow the House of Commons to be turned into a hunting-ground for lawyers, when we forego our own rights in order to let these men use the House for their own ends, they will not even put Acts of Parliament into proper legal language? Surely this is the least duty that might be expected of them. Where was Sir John Coleridge—where was Mr. Jessel, when this bill was before the House? They were in the Courts filling their own pockets. A greater delusion than Sir John Coleridge I do not know, although I confess to having been deluded by him like other people. He came into the House in 1865, preceded by a great oratorical reputation, and when I heard his first speech I was somewhat carried away by his rather imposing appearance and by his silvery Demosthenic rhetoric. He left a sense of emptiness, it is true, and if the contagion of general applause had not prevailed upon me, I should perhaps have asked time to consider before giving a verdict upon him. I went, however, with the crowd, and publicly pronounced him to be an important accession to the Liberal ranks. That was a lesson to me, and how often is the lesson repeated to us over and over again through life—not to yield our instincts or our opinions to those of other persons unless we are quite sure that those other instincts and opinions are really and properly ours. What has Sir John Coleridge done since then? Almost nothing, excepting to carry through some University reforms. He has put his foot on law reform and will have none of it. He could not even attend the meetings of the Judicature Commission to which he was appointed, but says that, nevertheless, he does not concur in the views of his colleagues. He almost insulted Mr. Fawcett, who very naturally desired to remove the scandal of a law officer who has more private practice than he knows how to get through. He is never in the House when he is wanted; he was actually away on an errand of his own when that most important bill, the Public Prosecutors Bill, was being debated, and he keeps up a fiction of attendance by rushing out of his room into the lobbies when there is a pressing division. Here is a pretty commentary on Mr. Fawcett's motion and Sir John Coleridge's opposition thereto, that it is left to magistrates' clerks and London stipendiary police magistrates to expose gross carelessness in drawing a bill, although the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General divide between them every year a sum taken from the taxpayers which would make the capital of a handsome fortune.

Have my readers forgotten Mr. Frederick Winn Knight, and the wonderful speech he made last session about the Public Health Bill? It was the speech in which he accused Mr. Stansfeld of having prophesied great additional increase to the taxation of the country from that bill. Mr. Stansfeld denied having said anything of the kind, whereupon Mr. Knight informed the House that he "would take his oath he (Mr. Stansfeld) did say it." It turned out that Mr. Stansfeld was right—Mr. Knight had to retract, and ought to have learned, if he did not learn, what his oaths were worth. Mr. Knight has been talking again in the provinces, and not only abusing this same bill, but abusing indirectly his master Mr. Disraeli, under whom he sits, for his maxim *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas*. Mr. Knight thinks there is a deal too much fuss made about health, and as for the *sanitas sanitatum*, he thinks it should run *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia insanitas*. I cannot construe Mr. Knight's Latin to make anything like sense out of it, unless he means that all the modern

attempts to improve the national health are insanity. If he does mean this he is to be congratulated on the discovery of a policy for the Conservative party, which we know is in want of such an article. One of its organs recently, in largest type, has been protesting against the words, "Conservative and Constitutional," and has been advocating the revival of the word "Tory." Mr. Knight and the organ may coalesce. Perhaps they are one and the same entity. No policy could be more essentially Tory than that of the cesspool; and though it is not savoury, a good cry might be made out of it, effective to dirt-lovers groaning under the exactions of the Local Boards of Health. At the next election for West Worcestershire we shall expect to see on that "broad blue banner" which brought such a gush of jury sentiment from Mr. Holker, Q.C., "Vote for (K)night and no drains." C.

MEN AND THINGS IN AMERICA.

(By a Cosmopolitan.)

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Educated Americans, in mourning over the sad state of politics in this country, have one consolation on which they always rest with pride and hope. "Our school system," say they, "will save us." This belief in the school system, as the great rock on which the Republic is to survive all the evils afflicting the body politic, amounts to positive and incontestible conviction. There is no gainsaying it with the most candid American. Partly no doubt it is a superstition, this idea that the one bright feature in Republican Government is to redeem all the darker tints in the panorama of politics. Sixty years have passed away since the public schools were started in New York State, and yet politics were never in a more rotten state. One New York legislator, who resigned his seat rather than remain connected with that sink of iniquity, the House of Assembly, has publicly declared that the present Legislature is as corrupt as any that have preceded it. You know enough of what Boss Tweed made of the Assembly to know the full meaning of this indictment of a Legislature in which Tweed has never dared to claim his seat.

But, although six decades of public schools have not sufficed to purify the political atmosphere, it must be admitted that, but for the school system, things would have been far worse. That the common schools have done and are doing immense good, is beyond question.

I have before me the latest report of the Hon. A. B. Weaver, the able and energetic Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York State, and it contains facts and figures well worth the attention of our school boards. In this State alone there are 11,728 school-houses, representing a monetary value of about twenty-three millions and a-half of dollars. During the past five years the development of the schools has been unexampled, and nearly ten millions of dollars have, during that period, been expended on buildings and improvements. The popularity of the schools is shown by the extraordinary fact that eighty per cent. of the entire school population of the State is being educated by the State. The schools contain one million and a-half of scholars, varying from five to twenty-one years of age. The total number of teachers amounts to 28,254, who are maintained at a cost of between six and seven millions of dollars per annum.

The following statistics show the total educational expenditure of the State:—

The entire amount expended during the year for public educational institutions, not including appropriations made to orphan asylums and other public charities in which instruction is given, was—	
For teachers' wages	\$6,653,093 05
For district libraries	63,505 38
For school apparatus	195,086 63
For coloured schools	78,232 59
For buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, &c.	1,594,060 98
For other expenses of common schools	1,028,788 47
State appropriation for academies	43,144 58
State appropriation for teachers in academies	14,289 64
For teachers' institutes	20,571 37
For normal schools	116,206 44
For Cornell University	32,000 00
For Indian schools	7,816 96
For Department of Public Instruction	18,536 49
For Regents of the University	6,107 53
For registers for school districts	13,795 00

Total for 1871 \$1,880,185 06

If you remember that the republic of New York is only one of some forty other republics, it becomes evident that the Empire State has nobly fostered popular education. The population of the Union is about thirty-eight millions; of New York State four and a half millions. If, then, every State did as much as New York, the whole union would be

spending about eighty million dollars every year on the education of the people.

In a former article I gave you some idea of the quality and extent of the education afforded by the New York common schools. Here I need only remark that the system of teaching is admirably adapted to the purpose. The schools are conducted as they should be, *pro bono publico*.

It must not be supposed that these schools have existed so long without encountering "the Bible difficulty." So recently as June 5, 1872, the Hon. A. B. Weaver had to issue a Minute on the question of reading the Scriptures. A school board in Long Island had directed that passages from the Bible should be read as an opening exercise in their schools, and had gone so far as to exclude pupils who did not attend during such reading. Hence Mr. Weaver issued a very luminous and clear statement for the guidance of school boards and teachers. I extract the following:—

The question presented by these cases is not a new one in the history of the public schools of this State. The claim, by trustees, of the right to enforce the attendance of pupils in the public schools, upon religious exercises therein, has been frequently passed upon in this department, by my predecessors in office and by myself, and it has uniformly been held that no such right legally existed.

The following observations in a former decision rendered by me are equally applicable here:—"The object of the common school system of this State is to afford means of secular instruction to all children over five and under twenty-one years of age resident therein. For their religious training the State does not provide, and with it does not interfere. The advantages of the schools are to be free to them all alike. No distinction is to be made between Christians, whether Protestants or Romanists, and the consciences of none can be legally violated. There is no authority in the law to use, as a matter of right, any portion of the regular school hours in conducting any religious exercise, at which the attendance of the scholars is made compulsory. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the reading of the Scriptures or the performance of other religious exercises by the teacher, in the presence of such of the scholars as may attend voluntarily, or by the direction of their parents or guardians, if it be done before the hour fixed for the opening of the school, or after the dismissal of the school. Those principles were set forth by Secretary Spencer more than thirty years since. In a decision made by that able officer in the year 1839, in which he sustained the action of the trustees of a school district in permitting a teacher to have prayers in the school, on condition that they should be had previous to school hours, the following remarks occur: 'Both parties have rights; the one to bring up their children in the practice of publicly thanking their Creator for His protection, and invoking His blessing; the other, of declining, in behalf of their children, the religious services of any person in whose creed they may not concur, or for other reasons satisfactory to themselves. These rights are reciprocal, and should be protected equally, and neither should interfere with the other. Those who desire that their children should engage in public prayer, have no right to compel other children to unite in the exercise against the wishes of the parent.'

"Neither the common school system, nor any other social system, can be maintained, unless the conscientious views of all are equally respected. The simple rule so as to exercise your own rights as not to infringe on those of others, will preserve equal justice among all, promote harmony, and insure success to our schools." (Code of Public Instruction, p. 355.) The same view of this subject was expressed by my immediate predecessor, the late Hon. V. M. Rice, who, in a decision rendered by him, February 5th, 1866, said:—"A teacher has no right to consume any portion of the regular school hours, in conducting religious exercises, especially where objection is raised. The principle is this: Common schools are supported and established for the purpose of imparting instruction in the common English branches; religious instruction forms no part of the course. The proper places in which to receive such instruction are churches and Sunday-schools, of which there is usually a sufficient number in every district. The money to support schools come from the people at large irrespective of sect or denomination. Consequently, instruction of a sectarian or religious denominational character must be avoided and teachers must confine themselves, during school hours, to their legitimate and proper duties."—"Code of Public Instruction," p. 349.)

The action of the Board of Education of Long Island city, in directing the reading of a portion of the Bible, as an opening exercise in the schools under their charge, during school hours, and in excluding pupils from those schools, or any of them, on the ground of declining to be present at such reading, has been without warrant of law.

While there is so much to admire in the New York schools, there is one department of both Sunday and day schools which is woefully neglected. The libraries are filled with trashy books—especially the Sunday-school libraries. The mental state of children compelled to read gingerbread stories about impossibly pious and wholly exotic boys and girls, must be deplorable. Once in a day school in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, I asked some of the elder scholars, Did you ever read "Prescott's History," "Bancroft's History," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Robinson Crusoe," or Walter Scott's works? To my intense astonishment, they all replied, "No"! They showed me, however, a lot of literature which occupied their leisure, and for which burning was too good. Think of boys and girls who had never heard of "Robinson Crusoe"! What would the dear delightful old butler in

Wilkie Collins's "Moonstone," have said of such ignorance?

At the New York State Teachers' Convention, held at Saratoga, on the 24th July, 1872, the Hon. Edward Danforth, the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, said:—"The public school system of this State is now just three-score years of age. During all the years it has grown in strength and usefulness, and in favour with the people, and it stands to-day the proudest monument, the noblest achievement of the commonwealth, as it is the surest basis of its social and political prosperity. There is not a hamlet so obscure, a region so remote, but that its children may receive the bounty of a free education." New-Yorkers have just reason to be proud of what they have achieved for popular education. When other failures are remembered, it is only fair to bear in mind that the Empire State has nobly succeeded in her school system, and that, so far as schools are concerned, she has proved worthy of her motto—*Excelsior*.

RAMSGATE SANDS.

(From the *Daily Telegraph*.)

A vast number of persons of both sexes and of all ages come to the sands to be amused, and there is a commensurate number of people who come with the purpose of amusing them. If there are any residents in Ramsgate who entertain objections, conscientious or physical, to the performance of Punch and Judy, Ethiopian minstrels, hurdy-gurdy players, or operatic soloists, they must keep away from the sands, or shut themselves up in remote back parlours. One can scarcely imagine the sternest of policemen coming into this marine fairland, and ordering the itinerants to "move on." Here at least, they are chartered liberties. You hire a chair—two chairs—half-a-dozen chairs—for the sedentary delectation of yourself and family. Selfish old bachelors take a lease of one chair for themselves and another for their legs. Miss Carlo, the celebrated dog-fancying old maid, who has been told by Dr. Bowdler that the air of Ramsgate will be beneficial to her canine pets, always engages a special fauteuil on the sands for her Dutch pug Brimbo—the dog that cost eighty guineas to begin with, and has cost 150*l.* in rewards for his recovery when he has been stolen—the dog that has chopped lamb's kidney and spinach for lunch, and intrinsically isn't worth twopence, coal-black muzzle, curly tail, and all. Well, you choose a sunny patch or a cool corner within the shadow of the pier, just as you prefer broiling sunshine or refreshing shade. English people, as a rule, prefer to broil, and then to grumble because it is hot. You revel in the idea that your chair will belong to you for as many hours as you choose to keep it. You sit down in great state, and pity the people who have no chairs. You begin to cut the pages of the last new novel; you are deep in the "births, deaths, and marriages," or the leading article of your morning paper; you are listening with complacent listlessness—the paradox may be pardoned—to the niggers or the operatic soloist. The latter has grown a little hoarser, you think, since he used to shout "Vi ravviso" at Scarborough ten years ago. You are watching the little children, with their clothes tucked up, dabbling in the wavelets. You derive intense amusement from the spectacle of a baby-boy, about fourteen months ago, having a bath on the sands. He has objected, even to the culmination of remonstrance in smiting his mother with a spade, to breast the surges of the trackless ocean, although those surges, the sea being very calm, do not rise much higher than your great toe. So they dig a hole in the sand large enough to hold the baby boy, and then his brothers and sisters come with pails of salt water and duck him. He howls a little at first under the *douche*, but soon enters into the fun of the thing, and claps his hands with glee as the water streams over his chubby limbs and his little head on which the hairs are just beginning to curl like the young tendrils of the vine. Subsequently, when he has been ducked to satiety, he scandalises Miss Carlo, the great dog-fancier, sitting severe with her pugs and her poodles, by running about in the sun stark naked, to dry himself. Half-unconsciously, looking at the baby-boy gambolling on the sands, you begin routing in your memory for the saddest stanza in Gray's deathless Ode. You are thinking of "the painful family of Death, more hideous than their queen"; you are conjuring up the "grisly troop" emerging from the vale of years—the maladies that are to rack the joints and fire the veins, to strain every labouring sinew, or "in the deeper vitals rage." Ah! baby-boy, pink-fleshed, happy, healthy—what may not be your fate by-and-by! Gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, liver complaint, bronchitis, pericardi—wo-o-osh! Swo-o-o-sh! Swa-a-a-sh! That's the sea. Pardon my clumsiness in expressing sounds by words; I am not Aristophanes. Clean demolished in a moment are mimic sand-fortress and breastwork. Filled up instantaneously are trench and pit, and the impromptu bath of the baby-boy. Swept away in a second are 50,000 footprints. Just now they were plain to the view—the high heel of the girl of the period, the hoofs of patient donkeys and goats, the clodhopping stamp of rustics, the broad-soled imprint of sailors' and fisherboys' boots, the little pattering footsteps

of the children. They are all gone for ever and ever. Meanwhile the sea is coming, and comes, too, over your more substantial footgear. You drag your chair after you, or shoulder it. Paterfamilias is burdened with a whole bundle of seats. The sea is the constable, and you are running a race with him; but Neptune wins the day; and after repeated attempts on your part to take up a secure position and to read your novel, or your newspaper, or indulge undisturbed in your meditations, you are again and again forced to make an ignominious retreat to the base of the cliffs, and the advancing tide drives you away at last from the sands altogether. The stampedes are terrific. The Punch's Show takes to its four heels, and the panting big drum labours after, pursued by audacious wavs. Miss Carlo and her pets with difficulty escape submersion. The dancing Scotchman, and the highlander or Mile-ender—I incline to think that it is from the east and not from the north that he hails—find their kilts not a whit too short for their necessarily accelerated movements; the nigger minstrels are fain to make haste, else in another minute Thetis, the great washer-woman, might lave their sooty visages white. Away they scamper, all this human seaweed, and with them, in wild, pell-mell confusion, hurry the gents with telescopes and the damsels with Dolly Varden hats, the stout old papas and mammas, and the innumerable population of Lilliputian dabblers in the sea and toilers in the sand with spade and pail. "The circles of our felicities," writes Sir Browne, "make short arches." Who shall question the wise axiom of the old knight of Norwich? The span of enjoyment on Ramsgate Sands is brief enough, yet it is one that is continually renewed. To-morrow the sand-fortress will be re-erected, the sand-pit dug afresh.

THE GREAT WESTERN AND THE THIRD-CLASS SYSTEM.—Sir D. Gooch, M.P., in presiding over the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway on Thursday, did not speak encouragingly of the experiment of conveying third-class passengers by all trains. So far the result had been a diminished revenue, and although some were sanguine enough to believe that the increased numbers would recoup the company, this had not been the case so far. He also complained of the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the continuance of the duty on third-class passengers.

PREVENTION OF SEA SICKNESS.—Two years have elapsed since Mr. Bessemer made a public announcement of his intentions to abolish sea sickness. Undeterred by temporary failure, Mr. Bessemer has preserved in his enterprise, and now it is announced that no longer is there any doubt as to the issue. Mr. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, is engaged in designing a vessel of great length and speed, which shall carry passengers from Dover to Calais in sixty minutes without any fear of discomfort from sea sickness. However the sea may rise and the vessel roll, the happy passenger will sit serene and smiling in a saloon wherein no motion is experienced.—*Daily News*.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The new law for the better prevention of corrupt practices at municipal elections, and to establish a tribunal for the trial of the validity of such elections, received the royal assent on the 6th of August. There are various provisions in the statute analogous to enactments in the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, and the trials of petitions as to municipal elections are similar to the trials of election petitions under the Act mentioned. The first part of the statute refers to corrupt practices at municipal elections as to bribery, treating under influence, and personation, and they follow the language of Parliamentary elections, including the disqualification of candidates personally guilty of corrupt practices. If it is found by an "Election Court" under this Act that a candidate has by an agent been guilty of any corrupt practices, the election to be void for offences under the Act, and there is to be an avoidance on the ground of general corruption. There is a prohibition as to paid canvassers, and for the payment for the conveyance of voters. The second part relates to "Election Petitions." The election of any person for a borough or ward may be questioned by petition before an Election Court. There are provisions as to the presentation of petitions. A barrister without a jury is to try a petition. As soon as a municipal election list is made out, a copy is to be transmitted to each of the judges on the rota for the trial of election petitions under the provisions of the Parliamentary Elections Act of 1868, and they are to determine the number of barristers, not exceeding five, to try such petitions. The barristers are to be of no less than fifteen years' standing, and to have all the powers as a judge on the trial of an election petition. The hearing to be in open court. "No person who has voted at an election by ballot shall in any proceeding to question the election be required to state for whom he has voted." The Act is not to apply to Scotland, and as to Ireland certain provisions are to be adopted. Three Acts are repealed by the present one. Any person who is guilty of a corrupt practice at an election is to be liable to the like actions, prosecutions, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments as if the corrupt practice had been committed at an election of members to serve in Parliament. A candidate found guilty by an Election Court under the Act is to be disqualified for seven years from holding certain offices enumerated in the statute, including the office of overseer or guardian of the poor.

Literature.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SOCIETY.*

Lady Clementina Davies is a keen observer. She has sufficient sympathy to give savour to a wonderfully exact memory; so that in these recollections of a long lifetime, dealing with courts and with society, there is not an instance of anything bitter or touching on scandal, although in many instances there must have been temptation enough to fall into that vein. Lady Davies, together with all the refinement which was demanded of a fine lady at the time when she made her *début*, has a frank honesty and common sense—a generous, buoyant healthfulness, which, as we shall see, stands her in good stead all through; but more especially when she has to tell of some of the incidents in her own life—for example, the story of her two early *fiancés*. She is not exactly a good Boswell; she does not succeed in reporting well continuously of any one person. Of Talleyrand, to give one salient instance, we conclude that she had the opportunity of doing more than she has done; for, notwithstanding the very close and intimate relations in which her family stood to him, we have but passing glimpses of that very remarkable character. And so it is for the most part throughout. But then there is such a decisive stamp of truth and reality on her recollections; the glimpses of great persons are so suggestive—calling up clearly in the mind phases of life and manners which are now so entirely things of the past—that a vivid picture of them is of distinctive value. Lady Davies is a link between our generation and an old one; and she reminds us very much in her tone of some of the ladies of the last century who adorned Edinburgh society, and who, like her, though not perhaps to the same extent, had considerable tincture of French breeding and French *esprit*, and who presided in their salons and indulged in their innuendos and sparkling wit with the best possible grace—the Lady Baillies and Mrs. Cockburns of their generation. And Lady Davies is as Scotch as they were, whilst she is much more French.

Lady Davies is a daughter of the house of Drummond—Earls and Dukes of Perth—allied to the royal houses of Stuart and Bourbon; and therefore, of course, staunch Jacobites. They had suffered in the revolutions, and had long resided in France, taking care to maintain all their British rights. Thus it came about that Lady Clementina Drummond was born in the Chateau de St. Germain—so closely associated with that unfortunate Louis and the heroic Marie Antoinette—in the fourth year of the first French Republic; her father having been allowed to continue to occupy the suite of rooms on the *entresol* which the family had occupied during the former reign. Lady Clementina gives many anecdotes caught from her father's lips of those happy years just before the Revolution—when Trianon was still lively with its shepherds and shepherdesses and sweet Watteau groups. But the affected pastoral simplicity was not altogether unrelieved by romping humour—encouraged even by royalty itself. Often would the Queen, when all the members of her court were more dignifiedly mounted, ride upon a donkey (it would seem just for the fun of the thing):—

"Once," Lady Davies tells, "the whole cavalcade was stopped, and Marie Antoinette's donkey, having felt a sudden inclination to roll on the green turf, had thrown its royal rider, and she, being quite unhurt, remained seated on the ground, laughing immoderately. As soon, however, as she could command her countenance, she assumed a mock gravity, and, without attempting to rise from her lowly position, commanded that the Grand Mistress of the Ceremonies should at once be brought to her side. Nobody could imagine what Her Majesty was about either to say or do; but when the lady thus suddenly summoned to her presence, stood, in no good temper and with dignified aspect, before her, she looked up and said—'Madame, I have sent for you that you may inform me as to the etiquette to be observed when a Queen of France and her donkey have both fallen—which of them is to get up first?' This odd question elicited smiles enough from the younger part of the court in attendance; but—as was the case with many circumstances not dissimilar in their nature—its tendency was to make enemies for Marie Antoinette among not a few, who, standing near the throne of France, were jealous for the maintenance of its dignity."

Poor Marie Antoinette! It was nowise ill-done to raise the laugh at your over-punctilious "Etiquettes" of attendants; but the Trianon life did not raise them to any better or nobler aims, while the thundercloud was gathering over the starving Faubourgs of the burdened city not far off, and to float and burst speedily over Trianon too, extinguishing it.

Lady Clementina brings very vividly before us the mingled fastidiousness and coarseness of

these times—the passion for gambling, the desire for change, the superstition that could credit the oracles of Cagliostro, and the recklessness that could even stake the whole well-being of wife and child on a cast of the dice.

The Drummonds, after the birth of Lady Clementina, left St. Germain and went to Sotteville, where they stayed till the revolution was over, when, through Talleyrand's good offices with Mirabeau and others, they were enabled to return to the chateau. Here the family were visited by many distinguished persons; and we have some brilliant pictures both of the place and the people—for her ladyship's young eyes were then open to striking distinctions, and her mind eager for fresh impressions.

"The room in which I was born," she says, "was very large, with an immense window opening on a balcony just over the principal entrance to the palace. A statue of the Goddess of Liberty, or rather of the celebrated Madame Tallien, stood on the pavement in front of the room in which, I was told, I first saw the light. There were other objects within and without the chateau, which have left an indelible impression on my memory, for at St. Germain the earlier years of my childhood were passed. The apartments occupied by my family were, as I have said, under those which belonged to the King. They consisted of fifteen or sixteen rooms. They were large and well furnished, each room opening into a corridor which ran round the entire chateau. The furniture, covered with damask, was ornamented in the Louis XIV. style. The coverlet on my grandmother's bed was, I remember, of splendid red brocade, embroidered most richly in gold with the royal arms of England; for it had served as the covering of the horse on which Prince Charles Edward had rode at the battle of Culloden; and I may here mention, as a curious fact, that at Culloden the unfortunate prince wore the Drummond, and not the Stuart tartan."

So things went on, till Lady Davies reached her fifteenth year, when she was taken by her father to Edinburgh. Here she saw the best society, and was careful to preserve memories of the most striking incidents.

"A short time after our arrival in Edinburgh, I was taken to a school kept by Miss Playfair, sister to the Professor of that name. While under her care, I well remember often seeing Sir Humphry Davy; nor can I forget an occasion on which Sir Humphry was seated on a sort of throne, when a laurel crown was placed on his head by Mrs. Apreece, to whom he was subsequently married, one of the celebrated literary ladies then resident in the Modern Athens."

The young Lady Clementina was taught to play chess by Sir Walter Scott, to whom she was much drawn—as how could she be else?—by his good-humoured homeliness and kindly temper: she saw all the celebrities of the day—and not only saw them, but hob-nobbed with them; for in these days it is certain that the lines between public and private life were not so strictly drawn as they are with us. Famous actors and actresses were approachable, to those who could afford to buy a ticket or two, and condescended even to tell how they were growing in the knowledge of their parts, as these two anecdotes will suffice to show:—

"Catalini's voice was still splendid, and almost every Sunday we used to meet her at the house of Lord Finlay, an old friend of my father; and when she sang in church the crowd was so great that it was not only difficult to find standing-room; but many persons invariably fainted. In private society this great cantatrice was much liked for her agreeable manners. Mrs. Jordan was also at Edinburgh, and there I had an opportunity of seeing her off as well as on the stage; for when she was about to act it was advertised that tickets were to be obtained from her personally at her own house, and thither—like numbers of other people—went my father and myself to buy them. . . . She had very pretty features and beautiful eyes, but was marked by the smallpox. In manner she was animated, and her acting was most lively and charming, but she was rather too old and too fat for some of her favourite parts, and more especially for that of the *Romp*, which at that date she was performing in Edinburgh."

Only fancy in orthodox, Calvinistic Edinburgh the church so crowded that people fainted for greed of the notes of the profane singer, Catalini; but then, as Dean Stanley delights to tell us, that was in the reign of the Moderates! Again, to quote Lady Clementina:—

"One day, after Mrs. Siddons's retirement from the stage, a lady happened to call upon her, and found her pacing slowly up and down her garden with an open book in her hand. The lady apologised for intruding on what was evidently a moment of anxious thought and study, but Mrs. Siddons, with a sort of sad smile, [no wonder!] said, 'No, you only find me with a book which, by this time, you would think I ought to know by heart; it is *Macbeth*. I thought that I did know my part in it well, but, alas! I have just now, too late, found out that I have missed a point.'"

Lady Clementina does not forget a striking coincidence or contrast. It is very characteristic of her that she should pause to tell us that John Kemble's *niece* acted the part of his mother in *Coriolanus*, and that Mrs. Siddons's son acted the part of the hero, to her, in the *Gamester*, winding up with the fit reflection, "Surely it is the triumph of fine acting to make the audience forget the individuality of the actor, as was the case more or less with all the Kembles."

What a piquant, dashing society that of Edinburgh in these days must have been! The drums, the ridottos, the assemblies, and the

balls, with Neil Gow's magic bow leading the orchestra! Lady Clementina has something to say of all these, and has also memories of escapades and practical jokes and love affairs manifold. And she touches all with the simplicity that gives zest. Those parading parties at the now vastly improved (?) and modernised St. Bernard's Well and elsewhere, how distinctly we can see them; Miss Baillie perched on the gate, feet tied together below the bar, whilst Mr. Cumming Gordon makes off to join his friends, leaving the lady in this odd position, to do penance for her curiosity and gossiping, by holloaing to her friends to come to her relief; Miss Wharton Duff, in order to tease her lover, climbing to the top of steep rocks and making him mount to relieve her, she raising the laugh against him when he stumbles and batters himself, so that he has to lie for three weeks in a cottage near the place with sore bruises, Miss Wharton Duff laughing all the while; Miss Mary Stuart wearing the Normandy dress which came to Edinburgh in such an odd manner, which she won, just as she deserved, at the raffle, and which so marvellously well became her—we see them all, and half envy them their gay dash and daring, and cool *nonchalant* decision amidst it all. No wonder, of course, that Mr. Buller—for that was Miss Duff's much misused knight's name—got cool on her at last, so that she, by his coolness, was stirred into some warmth of passion, as cool wind stirs dull ashes into flame, and was fain, in spite of toothache, to make her way to a ball given by Sir Francis Sykes (at that time Captain Sykes) on board his ship then lying off Leith.

"Whether," writes Lady Clementina, "the sense of Mr. Buller's coldness towards her made the toothache worse, I cannot say; but at length the pain became so unbearable that she determined then and there to have the offending tooth extracted by the ship's surgeon. He was summoned, and she went through the operation with the greatest fortitude, and after it was over she joined the dancers, restored to her usual gaiety."

The complete self-command shown in these days along with so much small recklessness, is noteworthy; but the easy way in which the higher classes—the fine folks—took their relief made them so far independent of what has been called "the enforced pauses of life," and kept them in admirable health as in admirable humour. In support of this what could be more conclusive testimony than the following anecdote by Lord Buchan—a very intimate friend of the Drummond family:—

"When about sixty," we are told, "he surprised the company by insisting that he was at least a hundred. 'For,' said he, in explanation, 'I never sleep more than five hours, and I have never had an hour's illness; and when I calculate the time most people sleep beyond five hours, and then add to it the time usually taken up each year by illness, I find that the balance is so much on my side that I am at least a centenarian.'"

When Lady Clementina was twenty-five, the Drummonds left Scotland and saw something of London society, on their way back to France. London was then in the flare of the Regency, and Almack's was the great place of resort. Lady Davies tells us that at this time—

"I first met Lord Byron, who in his appearance made a melancholy impression on me. He was extremely handsome, and was much courted by everybody; but his manner when in general society was so dry and retiring that he would hardly ever move from the side of the room where he had happened to take up a position on his first entrance into it. . . . Beautiful women of rank vied with each other in a manifest wish to attract the notice of the poet. They learned his verses by heart; but it is strange that few, if any, of them had intelligence or individuality enough to attire herself according to the poet's fancy; for anything rather than ideal was the mode of English ladies' dress in those days, especially when it was surmounted, as usual then on grand occasions at Court, by three largewhite feathers—a "Prince of Wales's plume"—which rose above the head of the fair wearer to the height of at least half a yard. No wonder that George the Third, beholding these plumes waving before him when he opened Parliament just at the time when his reason began to totter, addressed himself to "My Lords and Peacocks!"

Among other sketches of celebrities of the first Empire, we have pictures of Napoleon and Josephine—that of the latter tenderly touched:—

"I myself saw Josephine two years before the time when she unexpectedly breathed the last sigh of her troubled and eventful life. She was then at Malmaison, whither I was taken by my father. Though no longer young, she was still pre-eminently graceful, and her pliant though not tall figure showed to advantage in a white dress magnificently embroidered in bright colours that assorted with her dark hair worn low on the forehead, and with the fine eyes of deep violet hue, by which her expressive face was illuminated. . . . Josephine loved Napoleon better than she loved herself. Childless by her marriage with him, though the mother of a son and daughter by her first less unhappy union with the Vicomte de Beauharnais, she voluntarily consented to her divorce from him for the sake of the perpetuation of his dynasty. She had survived that dishonour, if so it may be called, in her own life; she had descended the steps of the throne on which the Emperor had seated her beside him; but she could not survive his downfall, and she died when sentence of exile to Elba was passed upon him."

Here we have another instance of the grim irony of history. The true wife dies broken-

* *Recollections of Society in France and England.* By Lady CLEMENTINA DAVIES. In Two Volumes. (Hurst and Blackett.)

hearted on the first hint of failure, and Napoleon himself had after this to muse that Josephine would not have suffered him to go into his last exile alone, but would have by her presence sweetened to him the cup of solitary bitterness.

Then come sketches of Lou's XVIII., and of the men and women who surrounded his court, with suggestive hints of social habits that had survived, through all the changes, from the former régime, as thus:—

"At some of the best frequented *soirées* a well known Marquis d'Ivry presided at a roulette table, having been appointed by Government to do so; and Prince Talleyrand, my father's old friend, would sit at this table putting on it handful after handful of gold and notes, but never showing, by the slightest change of countenance, whether he was winning or losing. Many ladies of rank also gambled at this roulette-table (which used to be conveyed by its owner from house to house), and amongst these ladies I especially remember the Countess, the Comtesse d'Arquito, a beautiful Italian about thirty years of age. Dancing was often going on in rooms contiguous to that set apart for gambling, but such terrible fascination had the roulette-table for the lady above-named, that she could not be induced to leave it for a moment in favour of any other amusement."

We could go on thus for a while longer; for the books abounds with morsels of most tempting matter—little reminiscences of meetings with famous persons, of quarrels, of escapades, and elopements. But in the second volume, some of the interest is lost on account of the incident concerning itself more with certain "sets" in fashionable life, and the names to a large extent being so far disguised in initials. This of course may furnish only fresh attraction for those who are already so far in the secret as to identify and trace out the characters; but it is hardly in the same degree general and significant to the ordinary reader.

We may note here in passing, however, that the anecdote of the ghost of one of Lord Erskine's servants appearing to him on the High-street of Edinburgh, with which Lady Clementina caps her account of the ghost-haunted, or rather ghost-trapped, mansion where her father and mother once stayed for a night, is so well-known as to be almost hackneyed, and is hardly worth reciting in that connection. It is given too by Mr. Robert Dale Owen in his last work, with, of course, its appropriate application to his theory. But certainly Lady Davies's own ghost story is very striking.

Lady Clementina Davies has lived a singularly eventful life. A member of a fine old Scotch family, reared in France, educated in Scotland, and well travelled, she is perhaps the only person living who is in possession of such reminiscences as we have here set down; and we thank her for them all the more heartily because of the excellent temper and pure healthy tone with which she has written throughout.

THE BEATITUDES.*

The most marked characteristic of Mr. Dykes's series of discourses upon the Beatitudes is its unity. It is all of one piece; the workmanship is well-nigh perfect; the writer's art is used not to conceal, but to clothe, fairly and fully, the preacher's thought. It is probable that the worthy successor of Dr. Hamilton has already attracted a circle of readers of his own by his occasional, but rare and chaste, contributions to some of the better class religious periodicals. In this, his first published volume, as we take it to be, there is in every page the evidence of reverent, but independent, thought, of deep spiritual insight, of an unwavering faith in the unseen and eternal, as of realities which the preacher himself has grasped, and as we should expect, from our recollection of the articles already alluded to, the purity of Mr. Dykes's language and the lucidity of thought and expression combine to render this one of the choicest contributions to Christology which we have lately met with.

Mr. Dykes takes the words of Christ expressing the beatitudes of His kingdom in connection with the words immediately following them, recorded in verses 13–16 of the fifth chapter of Matthew—"Ye are the salt of the earth." "Ye are the light of the world." &c. Upon these verses a concluding chapter is written which contributes not a little to the unity of which we have already spoken. "The purpose of the Beatitudes," he remarks, "was to describe the citizens of God's Christian kingdom, the purpose of these two emblems, 'Salt, light, is to describe their effect upon 'unchristian society.' Of the beatitudes themselves, he says that they describe not so many separate classes of men, but one class only, in whom all the eight characteristics meet:—

"They are not strung together at haphazard. From

* The Beatitudes of the Kingdom. By J. OSWALD DYKES, M.A. (Nisbet and Co.)

first to last they are linked close to one another in such a way, that although all these eight features of Christian character are present throughout the life of a Christian, yet each of them comes successively to full development as Christian life advances. The earliest grace holds the latest in its bosom, and the latest rests upon the first, and each inherits all that go before, and leads on all that follow."

This position is made good by the exposition of the separate verses. In the first beatitude is described the conditioning grace, called poverty of spirit, the elementary state of spiritual emptiness upon which the Christian character is based. It is not simply that the fact of spiritual poverty must be proved; the spirit of poverty has to be wrought. And yet not necessarily, as some have said, sudden and vehement mourning for sin. "Anxious souls often impede their own coming to Christ, by 'exactings of themselves a certain keenness of feeling, so much heaviness of heart, or so many tears. Be content. Mourning will come soon enough in the order of Jesus. It is not our poverty by itself, but God's grace to us in our poverty, which makes sorrow flow.' And so when the sinner has realised the lower and earthward side of his condition before God, when he has sufficiently occupied himself with his own state, he comes to reflect on the heinousness of sin itself and to feel its wrongness to weep for the wrong done to Another. 'Blessed is that mourner, for he shall be comforted.'"

"How sweet to the disgraced child, when, confession and chastisement being over, the lingering tear is kissed from the hot red cheek by lips that are reconciled, and mother's eyes swimming over with pity and with pardon, look love again in eyes that dare now look up. So sweet shall be his comfort, as one whom his mother comforteth? It is pure and rare—it is delicious beyond words, this thrill of forgiveness bliss, when a sense of restored favour from Himself rushes into the broken heart at the mercy seat; and one who was abased in the very dust of shame and grief is ravished by His most excellent love and a persuasion of His most complete redemption, into the heavens of wonder, joy, and praise."

The third beatitude, "Blessed are the Meek," "completes the first cycle or introductory group of Christian graces." "They form the trilogy of Gospel humiliation—the descending steps, low, lower, lowest by which the soul is converted and becomes as 'a little child' 'weaned of its mother.' "In the order of Christ's blessings, because in the sequence natural to Christian life, this group of negative and passive and downward-going graces precedes the next, in which the strength of desire that presses upward in its hunger is filled with the righteousness of God, with mercy, purity, and beneficence." Here is indicated the line of exposition followed in the succeeding chapters:—

"The deep set desire of the new heart after conformity to the Divine likeness (indicated in the fourth beatitude) springs out of the three preceding experiences in this seven-fold blessed series, as from its roots; it is the stem from which branch out the three which follow. It links two groups, one of negative and one of positive graces."

Then, as to the three following beatitudes:—

"As the first three the trilogy of spiritual humiliation lead up to and produce that blessed hunger after Divine righteousness; so the second three, a trilogy of characteristic Christian graces, are the fulfilment of the soul's hunger."

We cannot do justice to Mr. Dykes by analysis or by extract, but we warmly thank him for his little book, and commend it to the thoughtful study of our readers.

SOME OF THE MAGAZINES.

In the *Contemporary* certainly the most noteworthy thing, putting out of count Mr. Orby Shipley's remarkable deliverance on "Church and State in Discord," which we have noticed elsewhere, is Mr. Herbert Spencer's continuation of his series of papers on *Sociology*. He is still concerned with illustrations of the difficulty of getting at a true oversight of vast fields of fact—how self-interest and a thousand other causes come in to both consciously and unconsciously falsify testimony, even on matters where it would seem as though absolute correctness was most easily attainable, and he confirms his statement by the most searching examples of objective facts being coloured by subjective impressions. Sobriety in other days was the exception not the rule; yet the teetotallers discover that England is daily becoming more drunken, and, in face of the force of moral suasion which history attests, advocate repressive enactments. It is shown to be the same with education. And he gathers together a whole array of able medical testimony to show that during the last twenty-five years a certain disease has not only become far less virulent in type, but has vastly decreased, in face of the recent agitation with reference to the Contagious Diseases Acts. "Yet," says he, "notwithstanding the

"testimony, it has been found possible so 'to present the evidence as to produce in the 'public mind and in the legislature, the impression that peremptory measures for dealing 'with a spreading pest are indispensable.' Then Mr. Spencer proceeds to expose a fallacy lurking under a certain deduction from statistics to the effect that married life is more favourable to longevity than celibacy, by showing that a host of circumstances do tend *before-hand* to doom probable short lives to celibacy—a point which had been wholly overlooked. Another example which Mr. Spencer does not cite is the continually asserted inference that the morality of a nation may be gauged by its illegitimacy returns, forgetting that the worst forms of immorality never represent themselves in such tables, and indeed are alien to them—a point of which Lord Neaves some time ago made good use at a Social Science gathering, and certainly in nowise prematurely. Mr. Spencer is very decided against "agencies" established to get remedies for crying evils, for "they become liable to become maintained and worked in a considerable degree, and sometimes chiefly, for the benefit of those who reap incomes from them. An amusing instance of this was furnished, not many years ago, to a member of Parliament, who took an active part in advocating a certain radical measure which had for some years been making way, and which then seemed not unlikely to be carried. Being a member of the association that had pushed forward this measure, he happened to step into its offices just before a debate which was expected to end in a majority for the bill, and he found the secretary and his subs in a state of consternation at the prospect of their success: feeling, as they obviously did, that their 'occupation was in danger.' But Mr. Spencer is quite right in hinting that it is possible he may be proving too much in view of a social science which depends wholly on accessibility of evidence; and the drift of his deliverances, so far as he has yet gone, stimulates scepticism rather than hope.—Bishop Ewing's article on "Anglo-Catholicism" has a high note, and is clearer than his wont; he decisively shows that the Anglo-Catholics on their theory must go with Rome, and calls for higher spiritual effort in the Church as the antidote.—Mr. Scott Henderson is good in showing Schelling's historical place in German philosophy.

The *Fortnightly* has one of Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne's ecstatic articles, this time on Victor Hugo's "L'Année Terrible." It has some earnestness which is lost ever and anon in mere rhetoric. More practically valuable is Mr. Frederic Harrison's review of Mr. Brassey's "Work and Wages"; notwithstanding that he endeavours rather too explicitly to make Mr. Brassey's conciliatory attitude a text for preaching up Comte's plan of reconciling labour and capital. But Mr. Harrison urges one or two good points. "The mysterious faculty which capital has to economise cost and time in its real justification. By this only can increased wages and increased time be guaranteed to the workman. The private capitalist can work up an establishment of 5,000 till they can do the work of 8,000 or even 10,000 men, and all by patient revision and economising of their work. This cannot be done by a mere elected committee of workmen, any more than an army could be led and battles won by an elected committee." With regard to short hours and the adoption of the relay system to recoup loss of interest on machinery, he is at one with Mr. Brassey. Mr. Bear, in his article on "Increasing Difficulties of Tenant Farmers," shows clearly that the English tenant farmer suffers from precisely the same evils as have been mainly removed from Ireland by the Irish Land Bill—a point which has been demonstrated and enforced often; but Mr. Bear presents his material very forcibly. Primogeniture and entail are at the bottom of it, and security of tenure is indispensable to any real reform. Leases without a system of compensation for unexhausted improvements, are not a full protection such as would lead the tenant farmer freely to employ capital on the land.

The most notable article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is that of Mr. Phillips Bevan on "Our National Coal Cellar," on which we have, on the whole, a hopeful prospect held out. Our scientific means increase so fast that Mr. Bevan cannot make up his mind that there may be any need to sacrifice a particle of the many millions of tons which lie below 4,000 and 3,000 feet. And he winds up with the conclusion that it is not likely that we shall ever come to grief for want of coal, for when our own is done, there are "the inexhaustible fields of Nova Scotia and North America to fall back upon, even supposing we have not learnt to do without coal by substituting electricity, magnetism, psychic force,

"or, more simple still, extracting some glowing "hydrogen vapour from the sun. Who knows?" But for all this Mr. Bevan is careful to give us charge to be economical, and shakes his head over the awful waste of coal in this wise:—

"Waste in the use of coal is, unhappily, almost universal; and here it would seem that theory is very far in advance of practice, for, theoretically, a pound of pure coal is equal to the power of lifting 10,800,000lb. one foot high, and should evaporate 13lb. of water, whereas in practice it has never lifted above 1,200,000lb., or evaporated 4lb. of water, and this under the most favourable conditions. As regards our manufacturing waste, the iron-masters until recently have been the greatest defaulters, and from ignorance of the economy of fuel, and carelessness engendered by having such immense supplies at their disposal, they have wasted millions and millions of tons. But the science of metallurgy is now better understood, and great reforms have taken place within the last few years. Hot air has been introduced into the blast furnaces instead of cold air, and, still more recently, the waste gases which escaped from the top of the furnace and lighted up the country for miles round have been intercepted by a kind of extinguisher and conveyed beneath the boiler, where they are made to do duty instead of coal in heating it. Most of the furnaces in South Wales are now heated in this manner, but in South Staffordshire the old system is still much in vogue, and the Black Country, which is so intensely dreary by day, is lighted up grandly at night, though at a very considerable expense."

St. Paul's has a chatty paper on "Editors and Correspondents," by one who has had experience. Mr. Hutcheson does not say much that is new in "Prose and Verse," save in effect what few would have been found to doubt, that there are prose poets, and that poetry will not be anyway bound within the limits of artificial measure. Mr. Holbeach says some good things on "Sir John Lubbock"—who is this month's "Literary Legislator." For example:—

"It has been said that 'Don Quixote' is the most melancholy book that was ever written. It must, however, give way to Sir John Lubbock's two volumes: and yet they do not record a single fact which can be said to alter that estimate of savage man which one's fancy forms for itself before one has read travellers' tales. One thing that strikes me very forcibly on turning over these weary pages is the perpetual difficulty we are placed in by the want of psychological capacity in travellers. How is this to be got over? You cannot expect a man to have the qualities of a philosopher along with those of a roaming adventurer, and yet the outcome of a want of psychological skill in an observer in such matters is simply—that you cannot trust his observations. Nor does the matter seem to me to be much improved by collecting and comparing the travellers' tales as Sir John and others have done. Your first inclination on dipping into such books is to burst out crying, or dash your head against a wall; but, when you have a little recovered yourself, you say, 'This is all my eye, what does it remind me of?' and, in a minute or two, the analogy comes—it is all just like the sham anecdotes of remarkable men that you read in your Punch, . . . and you exclaim with Hamlet, 'I'll have grounds more relative than this!'—which, though very lightly put, expresses a grave and deep truth."

In *Good Words* we have a very shrewd and seasonable paper on "School Board Work" by one who, if he is a member of the Board, must have often felt himself uncomfortable there, and who, if he is not, certainly knows all its outs and ins. This writer points out that the Boards, while theoretically all right, are practically very defective, hampered with "lots of forms," so that direct acting in urgent cases is impossible; that the real pressure of the matter lies in a re-raising of the grim poverty-problem, and that the Board, while it has prepared itself by its bye-laws, is terribly inefficient to act; that to be efficient it must adopt means of dealing more favourably with the respectable poor, to whom the sending to school of a child who is "able to mind the baby" often means hungry bellies to the whole family; that recourse must be had to some provision of free schools and "dry crust breakfasts," so that the boards may have the moral as well as the legal right to compel children to school. As a specimen of the working of the machinery at present we cite this:—

"On the 20th of June, a woman appeared before a sub-committee to plead to 'A' notices that had been served upon her in respect to two daughters, aged respectively ten and five years. She pleaded poverty, stating that her husband had deserted her two years before, and that herself and three children were entirely dependent upon her earnings, which were one shilling and threepence per day in an employment, regularity in which depended, in a great measure, upon weather and seasons. Those who heard the woman unanimously agreed that if her statements were true, hers was a case for the remission of fees; and they deferred their decision until the next meeting, simply that the visitor might make inquiries as to the truth of what she had said. The visitor accordingly saw her employer and her landlady, who confirmed her statements as to the amount of her earnings, and the state of poverty in which she was living; and added, that she was a sober, industrious, striving woman. Finding her statements fully corroborated, the sub-committee, at a meeting held on the 1st of July, unhesitatingly decided that the case was one for the remission of fees. But they could not remit them; could not say that the children might be sent to school on the following Monday. The sub-committee could only 'recommend' that the fees be remitted. They did recommend it to the upper board, who referred the recommendation back to the

divisional committee, who again recommended to the upper board, who then referred it to the bye-laws committee. With a recommendation that the original recommendation be adopted, they returned it to the members who had first brought it up. It was then, on the 31st of July, brought on, as one of a batch of similar cases, for discussion by the board, who by fifteen to eight rejected it. The decision of the majority in these cases was avowedly intended as a rejection of the principle of remission of fees. It, however, left untouched the bye-laws, approved in an amended form at a general meeting of the board only a week previously, which expressly state that it is part of the duty of divisional committees 'to consider applications for the payment or remission of fees, and to report to the board upon all such applications as should in their opinion be assented to,' and that visitors 'shall' investigate such applications. Nor has the decision been followed by the institution of any other method for dealing with such cases."

Good Words has also a good paper by Sir Edward Strachey on the advancement of the working classes; and Holme Lee begins a new Brittany story, which promises to be striking, and is exquisitely written, as all her stories are.

In the *Sunday Magazine* we have a graphic piece of description called "Buttonhole Row," which introduces us to a peculiar industry, the statistics of which are very striking. Mr. MacDonald finishes his "Vicar's Daughter," which is not equal to his earlier works, though it has had fine touches. A new volume begins with the next volume for which high promises are made.

Cassell's Magazine has two articles on strikes, which, in effect, reach the same conclusion, but in very different ways. Professor Leone Levi—than whom there is no man more competent to speak—after considering both sides, says:—"To my mind it is quite clear that when a dispute does occur about anything, the best possible way to settle it is to place the case in the hands of some honest and disinterested men, who will deal fairly by both parties. In many trades the system of arbitration has been tried and found successful. The Legislature has given every possible encouragement to it." And then Mr. Manville Fenn winds up "Our Strike" thus:—

"As I says to Nancy, the first night after I had done loafing about, and had once more taken a good grip of a tool, 'Lord, Nancy! I says, 'what a treat it is to feel as the drops want wiping off your face.'"

"Ah, Dick," she says, "you were never out for a striker. Capital and labour, as they call it, is rather a puzzle; but it seems to me as it could all be settled by master and man working to the same pattern."

"How do you mean, I says."

"Why, taking this as your motto, 'Do as you'd be done by!'"

"You're about right, my lass," I says, "and I think so still. 'Do as you'd be done by': it's a good pattern, and better if you can."

"The Doctor's Dilemma," of Miss Hesba Stretton is a capital story, and illustrated with distinctive genius by Mr. Small.

The *Argosy* has this month another of those exquisite studies—now humorous, now pathetic, to the extent of bringing sudden tears to the eyes. The present sketch, "A Day of Pleasure," is in some sort a mixture of styles, but the touch is unmistakable. No one will regret to learn how King Sanker was rescued out of danger. There is a good paper, "Among the Alps," and a capital short story, "Statira."

The *Quiver* has another of Miss Sarah Tytler's, sensible, shrewd, broadminded "Papers for Thoughtful People." This time she speaks on music, and to purpose. She meets one assertion with emphasis. "It has been said 'that art is only to be found in the decadence of a nation, and is proof of that nation's loss, 'or at least of the abuse of its heroic energy, 'and that thus it was not in the heroic age of Greece or Rome that art won its triumphs, 'and the more modern triumphs of mediæval art belonged to generations more or less crushed and enslaved; for the history of Germany alone seems to repel this indirect attack on art.' The stories of the "Quiver Cot" are very attractive, and the magazine continues to be as well varied as ever.

The *Leisure Hour*, besides another well-reasoned article from Professor Dawson on "Primeval Man," and several other average papers, has a few reminiscences of Edward Irving in his early days from a relative. Here is a picture of him among his own people:—

"On one occasion I heard him preach in the open-air at Bridekirk village, a few miles up the river Annan. I walked from Annan to the scene of the field-preaching in the coolness of a calm Sabbath evening, and along a lovely road endeared to me by its beauties from my earliest years. Mr. Irving passed me on the way, riding, not like a prophet on an ass, but like some tall Annandale farmer on his 'Galway pony.' Muffled up and silent, meditating, doubtless, on the themes of his discourse, he rode along, while I, a lad of sixteen, beheld him with becoming admiration. Though a kinsman, I had never personally known him, and I had not the courage to speak to him as he passed. The scene of the preaching had quite a Covenanting aspect, and the preacher, in commencing his service, failed not to strike a chord in the hearts of his hearers by touchingly alluding to the Covenanting times. The assemblage

about the tent consisted of people drawn from all the rural districts round, attracted by Mr. Irving's fame, and dearly loving a religious service in the open-air. The tent itself was a sort of movable wooden pulpit, very like a gigantic sentry-box. The London admirers of the great orator might possibly not have liked his appearance in this curious structure; but the wholesome around was at once pleasant and inspiring. The woods overhanging the river Annan hung in the background, and in front lay the simple elements of a Scottish rural landscape, steeped in the calm sunshine of an unclouded Sabbath eve. Before the tent stood or sat on the green grass a large, grave, and shrewd congregation of country people, very unlike the worshippers in Regent-square Church, London. As the preacher proceeded to descend upon the mysteries of the Gospel, and some of the deep things of the Apocalypse, his hearers were rapt in attention, and followed him perhaps to as much purpose as a metropolitan congregation could have done. But I must mention one characteristic observation of a shrewd old farmer in the place, who had been among the audience. 'Was he deep, father?' asked his curious son of the old man on his return home. 'He was ower deep, Tom,' was the reply; 'I thought he wad hae tair'd.' To tair, in Scotch, means to sink in a bog. The farmer's metaphor was drawn from rural life. During his visits to Annan at this period of his life Mr. Irving devoted himself to the society of his own relatives, whom he loved with all the affection of his large and manly heart. He usually declined the urgent invitations of the neighbouring gentry for the sake of the superior attractions of his early home."

In *Golden Hours* we have another of Mr. Heath's papers on the English peasantry. He is now on the Surrey commons, and has evidently had many long pleasant walks in course of getting up his information. While he is decidedly of opinion that such immense stretches of waste land are inadvisable in the public interest, he is opposed to allowing the lords of manors to enclose them; but he says the peasantry live in a miserable style, and are little benefited by the privileges of common, of which they are unable to avail themselves, and for the most part the morality prevailing amongst them is as bad as their sanitary arrangements. Where the land is unfitted for use—dry and sandy—there usually the peasantry are best; whilst on portions where the soil is clay, and only needs draining to be made good arable, the houses are in terrible plight—reservoirs of infection.

The *Congregationalist* has a very admirable address to students on "The Work of Christian Persuasion" by the Rev. Alexander Mac-kennal, in which he shows that the true source of that wondrous power, which is so needful for true effect in the pulpit, lies in imagination and sympathy. He offers various suggestions for developing and confirming the faculty at an early stage in the student, and his address will, as we hope, have a wide audience, as we recognise in Mr. Mackennal's art of persuasion the force which, if anything can, will restore the influence of the pulpit. Mr. Baldwin Brown writes just as we should expect in the "Three Monastic Graces"—a theme he has almost touched before. But he gives us attractive glimpses of the monks amongst other and more repulsive ones: "I think there can be no question that simple and healthy physical habits were at the bottom of much of the hilaritas which the monastics enjoyed. Early hours, simple food, regular exercise, orderly habits, hard beds, rough coats, with fair intellectual exercise and enjoyment, did much to keep the body in that fair and strong, though not rude health, which makes the sensations of life a glad one, and fills its atmosphere with the breath of song." And only fancy that among the monks! "How News is Collected" is interesting in its way, but has not much that is new.

The *Sunday at Home* has some more of Mr. James's "Morals from Mottoes," which are as usual interesting: Mr. Newman Hall gives a "Morning in the Hautes Pyrenæes," which is every-way admirable; and Dr. Stoughton continues his chapters on the "Religious History of France." The "Pages for the Young" and "Sabbath Thoughts" are still well kept up.

The *Sword and Trowel* has a very characteristic sketch by Mr. Spurgeon of Father Taylor, the sailor-preacher and revivalist of Boston, whose memoir was recently noticed in our columns. Mr. Taylor was quaint as well as earnest, and his life abounds with humorous anecdotes. His ejaculations were not always flattering:—

"Everyone has heard of the wealthy gentleman, who, in the midst of a very warm meeting made speech, telling the sailors how much had been done for them, and how grateful they ought to be to the liberal merchants for all their goodness. As he sat down, with a feeling that the church would run itself for that year on his condescension, he was surprised by the inquiry, 'Is there any other old sinner from up in town who would like to say a word before we go on with the meeting?'"

"Father Taylor was a pædo-Baptist, an Arminian, and a man of a thousand divergences from our line of things, which we believe to be more Scriptural than his," says Mr. Spurgeon, "but, for all that, upon the coffin of a good man and true, with no grudging hand, we cast a funeral wreath."

Of the illustrated monthlies the first place must be given to Doré's *London* (Grant and Co.). Part 9 is very good, and is entirely devoted to industrial life—including a description and two or three scenes in connection with Barclay's brewery and its denizens. Full-page views of Dudley-street, Seven Dials, and Bluegate Fields are a further and very vivid revelation of the squalid abodes and life of our *proletaire* population, and are executed in Doré's most effective style.—Part 5 of Doré's *Bible* (Cassell and Co.), has some illustrations of "Jacob's Dream" and other prominent incidents of the patriarch's life, in which there is abundant scope for the artist's imagination.—The *Art Journal* (Virtue and Co.), contains three beautiful engravings—two from private collections—one of which, Nicholl's pleasing picture of "The Tomb of Grace Darling," is quite new to us. "The Child Moses" is a fine plate of a highly fanciful piece of sculpture by an Italian artist. The Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition is continued, and contains some choice jewellery designs.

Miscellaneous.

Two massacres of Europeans are reported. It is stated in a telegram from Melbourne that the crew of a schooner called the *Lavinia* have been murdered by South Sea Islanders; and at Paris, a report, which happily requires confirmation, asserts that several French subjects, including the official representative, have been assassinated in Paraguay.

In the room of Mr. Alderman Hale, the ward-mote of Coleman-street chose Mr. William M'Arthur, M.P. for Lambeth, to represent the ward. No opposition was offered; and the harmonious proceedings included oral and formal tributes of respect to the services and memory of the deceased alderman.

Canterbury Cathedral was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning, and the upper roof of Trinity Chapel, at the eastern end of the edifice, to the extent of about 100 feet, was entirely destroyed before the flames could be extinguished, notwithstanding the prompt and well-directed efforts of the military, volunteer, and civilian firemen. The destroyed roof covered the site of the ancient tomb of Thomas à Beckett, and a number of other interesting monuments. The progress of the flames was very rapid, and had they extended some two yards farther, so as to have reached the mass of inflammable woodwork of the body of the cathedral, the whole venerable edifice would most likely have become a pile of ruins.

MR. MULLER, OF BRISTOL.—In his last report (just issued) on the Orphan Houses, Ashley Down, Bristol, Mr. Muller, who is now sixty-six years of age, intimates his intention, not wholly of retiring from the management of that great establishment, in which there are 2,050 children, but of lightening his labour by joining with him as his helper his son-in-law, Mr. James Wright, whom he has known for thirty-one years.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.—The annual report of the President of the Queen's College, Belfast, states that in the year ending 31st July, 1871, the students who attended their full course of lectures numbered 310, of whom 337 were matriculated and 43 non-matriculated. The religious professions of the students were as follows:—Church of Ireland, 76; Roman Catholic, 14; Presbyterian, 226; Methodist, 22; Independent, 4; various, 38.

THE FENIANS AND THE ARMY.—There has been a court-martial at Cork on five soldiers, two belonging to the 10th Regiment, and three members of the 43rd Regiment, who were charged with taking part in the Fenian demonstrations on the occasion of the funeral of Bryan Dillon, who is claimed by the *Irishman* as "a martyr, as surely as if he had died by the hands of the executioner." It is alleged that the soldiers formed in martial order at the head of the procession. The finding of the court was promulgated on Friday, when it was announced that the men of the 10th Regiment were acquitted, and that the three belonging to the 43rd had been sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment. The men in barracks were paraded and cautioned against taking part in political movements.

LORD DERBY ON THE LABOUR MARKET.—Lord Derby presided at the dinner of the Bury Agricultural Society on Thursday. He said employers had a perfect right to purchase labour in the cheapest market, and labourers to sell it in the dearest, and even to combine for that end. Practical men said the present flourishing state of trade could not last, that the natural advantages of coal and iron supply were being lost to us. High-priced labour and goods meant diminished consumption, and a flourishing trade would increase marriage and diminish emigration; and this, together with the use of labour-saving machines, would tend to prevent a further increase of wages. The practical conclusion was, that farmers should be careful not to employ more men than were absolutely necessary for their work.

THE NEW LICENSING ACT is being enforced with rigour in some parts of the metropolis. In the Clerkenwell police district nearly seventy publicans have been summoned for infringing the early closing provisions. At Highgate on Monday the *bona fide* traveller question came before the magistrates. Two licensed victuallers were fined for having opened before the legal hour on a Sunday, and penalties were also inflicted upon those who

were drinking in the houses at the time. In the City, after the passing of the Act, a few houses received the special permission of the Police Commissioner to keep open to one o'clock in the morning. It is now, however, announced that "after due inquiry and careful consideration," it has been decided not to permit any licensed premises to be open after midnight.

FRACAS ON THE BENCH.—There was an extraordinary personal altercation at the Brewster Session at Norwich on Tuesday week last. In the course of the proceedings some unpleasant feeling arose between two of the magistrates present—viz., Mr. Wiffen Blake and Captain Bignold. Captain Bignold called Mr. Blake a foolish old man. Mr. Blake then struck him, and the pair ultimately rolled on the floor together. The scene produced, of course, much excitement among the auditory. Eventually the combatants were separated. The Home Secretary, having received from the Norwich magistrates an official statement on the subject, has called upon Captain Bignold and Mr. Wiffen Blake for an explanation of their conduct. At the Norwich Police-court on Monday, Mr. Blake was summoned for assaulting William Youell, in the course of the recent encounter between himself and Captain Bignold, in which the present complainant interposed. The magistrate was fined 40s., and 19s. 6d. costs.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Mr. Stanley communicates to the papers an extract from a Zanzibar letter, dated July 22, from which it appeared that the Livingstone caravan passed a place called Mpwa-pwa on the 2nd of June all right, having lost neither men nor goods. This, says Mr. Stanley, "is the village in Usagara where my Scotch assistant Farquhar died. It is the half-way place to Unyanyembe for a loaded caravan. It is on the verge of the sterile region. According to the messengers they were met on the 6th of July. Within twenty-five days from Mpwa-pwa the caravan could easily reach the Doctor. We will say, then, that on the 1st of August the Doctor received his stores and letters; and, what is as important, his men. My friend means, when he says, 'had lost no men,' that none had deserted. The Doctor intended to have stopped ten days at Unyanyembe after getting his stores, and then pursue his journey, which would make it the 10th of August when he left Unyanyembe. Within twenty days, allowing for all contingencies, he must be somewhere near Mrera, Central Ukonogo."

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.—At the annual congress of the Social Science Association held two years ago at Newcastle-on-Tyne, a valuable paper on the subject of International Arbitration was read by Mr. Thomas Beggs, of Southwark, the Duke of Northumberland presiding on the occasion. Mr. Beggs' views were more or less supported by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Mr. Frederick Hill, and other speakers at the Congress. The same question will again form a prominent feature at the forthcoming Social Science Congress at Plymouth, where papers on arbitration will be read by Professor Leone Levi, of London, and by Mr. Beggs. An address on the same subject will also probably be delivered by Mr. Henry Dunant, of Switzerland, a gentleman known throughout Europe as the successful founder of the work of the "Red Cross," and the originator of the "Convention of Geneva." The Plymouth discussion on arbitration will take place on Thursday, Sept. 12. The recent visit of Mr. Richard, M.P., to Cork, has afforded much gratification to the friends of peace and international arbitration in that city. On the 26th inst., he delivered an address on the subject to a large and influential audience, and was followed in the same line of advocacy by some of the principal citizens of Cork, including Mr. Alderman Scott, Rev. Mr. Fox, and other gentlemen.

WHY COALS ARE SO DEAR.—A coal-merchant, who has just returned from a short journey to North and South Wales and the Midland Counties, sends to the *Financier* what that journal calls a very suggestive letter:—"There is very little difference between the position of the collieries there and with us in Lancashire. Everywhere I notice the same thing; the collieries full of orders and old contracts (many of them still at very low rates), and everywhere the men more inclined for recreation than work, and determined not to allow any stocks to be put upon the banks of the pit. In fact, they seem to manage matters so well that where they know their masters have pressing contracts, they take care that they are kept in arrears. Under such circumstances, there is not a colliery proprietor who will enter into any new contracts, even at the present greatly enhanced prices, and the time is rapidly approaching when a great many industrial establishments will be stopped for want of coal, say when their present coal contracts are at an end. In many instances it has ceased to be a question of price. In some localities coal is not to be had in quantities at any price, and often, when a manufacturer wants 100 or 200 tons a week from a colliery, it is only as a great favour, and because he has been a good customer for so many years, that twenty to fifty tons a week are given him. As to taking on new customers, even if they come with cash in hand, no coal proprietor thinks of looking at them. This is about the real state of things in all the coal districts of England, and I believe also of Scotland."

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—Recent disclosures respecting the accounts of the Metropolitan Railway Company imparted more than ordinary interest to the half-yearly meeting, which was held on Wednesday. The directors were greeted with

hisses upon entering the room, while Mr. Pochin and Mr. Whitworth, who investigated the accounts, were received with a cheer. Sir E. W. Watkin presided, and advised, first, that they should make the undertaking financially sound; secondly, that they should select such a board of directors as would give confidence to the proprietors and also to the public; and thirdly, that they should establish a thorough and complete system of accounts under one management, instead of allowing them to remain under three heads of responsibility. In the course of his speech Sir Edward stated that the total law and parliamentary charges of the company from the beginning—a period of fifteen years—would amount to 326,482l., and if certain land-valuing costs are added, the total becomes the enormous sum of 536,685l. Adverting to the past policy of the undertaking, the chairman said they had been living upon the pleasures of hope rather than facing the stern realities of the situation. Notwithstanding these unpleasant disclosures, Sir Edward Watkin considers the Metropolitan still a fine property, and that with patience and hard work it may gain a satisfactory position within a reasonable number of years. Mr. Pochin estimated the waste in connection with the management of the line at a million of money, but he thought if the property was placed in honest and competent hands the shareholders would have reason to be moderately satisfied with the result. The report was adopted, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report to a future meeting as to the constitution of the new board of directors.

A WELSH INSTITUTION DEFENDED.—The *Western Mail* reports an address by Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., in defence of the Welsh institution of the Eisteddfod:—"The honourable and learned gentleman believed the Welsh peasantry were singular in their content to derive their supply of amusement from the perfectly pure foundations of music and literature. He had attended dozens of the national gatherings, but had never yet heard one word uttered in them which might not have been said in a ladies' drawing-room. On the other hand, taking the ordinary amusements of the English working classes, they would find them, although not of a degrading, certainly not of an elevating character. He denied that those who organised the meeting were attempting to galvanise into life a dying language. They did not cultivate the Welsh language as an end, but simply as a means, and it was at once the vehicle for Welshmen's thoughts and an avenue to their hearts. He characterised as impossible the attempt to transplant the full-grown ideas of one people into the language of another; and he warned those who might be inclined to make the experiment to strike out the Welsh language, that no amount of bribing, wheedling, coaxing, or even bullying, would ever tear from the Welshman that which was as much part of his nature as the tongue with which he spoke, the eye with which he saw, or the ear with which he heard. If they wanted to touch a Welshman's heart they must speak to him in his own native tongue. The time when the Eisteddfod was only mentioned to be laughed at had passed away, and it bade fair to conquer its numerous English critics, and even to find a home in England also; for the recent musical festival at the Crystal Palace was an Eisteddfod in everything but name. (The allusion to the triumph of the South Wales Choir, who came, and saw, and conquered, was received with loud cheers by the many thousands assembled in the handsome pavilion.) When he looked upon those men composing the choir, most of them puddlers and miners, who had come fresh from the forge or mine, with their hands hard and horny with years of toil—when he thought of the sacrifices their efforts had entailed upon them, he felt proud of his countrymen; and when next morning he found the London papers exhorting the choirs of Lancashire and Yorkshire that they must not allow Taffy to carry off the laurels so easily another year, he felt a sort of malicious pleasure in the reflection that the Anglo-Saxon conquerors, who for years abused the customs and manner of his forefathers, had been obliged to take a leaf out of the ancient Briton's book. It would be a good thing if they would take a few more leaves from the same book. The dearth of healthy, humanising amusements in England was becoming not merely a reproach to our civilisation, but positively a danger to the State. It might be worth while to try the experiment of such a festival as the present one in some of the large English manufacturing towns, where now the sole resort of the working classes was the public-house, and their only amusement the "penny gaff." Parliament had lately been engaged in passing measures of punishment and coercion, and they had been accused of manufacturing misdemeanours at the rate of fifty per diem. He believed one Eisteddfod to be worth twenty penal enactments."

A clergyman in an American church, on a recent occasion, discovered, after commencing the service, that he had forgotten his notes. As it was too late to send for them, he said to his audience, by way of apology, that that morning he should have to depend upon the Lord for what he might say, but that in the afternoon he would come better prepared.

HARD CASE.—"Mother," said the lad, "is it wrong to break eggshells?" "Certainly not, my dear," replied the mother; "but what do you ask such silly questions for?" "Because I have just dropped the basket with all the eggs in it," replied he.

Gleanings.

There are now 207 fixed points in London where policemen can be found when wanted.

There is some probability of sleeping carriages, after the American pattern, being shortly introduced on some of our English lines.

Irritable schoolmaster: "Now then, stupid, what's the next word? What comes after cheese?"

—"A mouse, sir."

A shark, five feet and a half long, was on Wednesday caught in a net off Southampton Pier, a distance of about seven miles from the Solent.

A witness in the Court of Common Pleas lately gave her name as "Elizabeth Martha Selina Georgina Augusta Cuham Burrows." This, she said, was "her Christendom name," but she did not in general "write it in full."

A gentleman lately entered his name in the books of an hotel as John Blank, Hamburg. He was gratified next day by seeing it printed in the hotel registry as "John Blank, Humbug."

"I hope you have no objection to my getting weighed?" said a husband to his wife. "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask the question?" "Only to see, my love, if you would let me have my weigh for once."

The *Press*, of Philadelphia, shows, in the form of a calendar, the progress made by Greeley in Democratic opinion—January, that old idiot Greeley. February, the eccentric Greeley. March, old Horace Greeley. April, Horace Greeley. May, Mr. Horace Greeley. June, honest Uncle Horace.

"Ta-ters!" cried a darkey pedlar, the other day in Richmond. "Hush dat racket—you distract de whole neighbourhood," came from a coloured woman in a doorway. "You kin hear me, kin you?" "Hear you! I kin hear you a mile." "Tank de Lord for dat—I see hollerin' to be heard. Ta-ters!"

A STRONG CAUTION.—An old Scotch lady had an evening party, when a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said to him when he was leaving, "Tak' good care o' yourself when ye are awa', for mind ye, they eat puppies in China."

FATE OF A SCOLD.—The *New York Tribune* tells of what befell a furious and unmitigated scold, who made all her family unhappy. Recently, while engaged in pouring forth her indignation upon the heads of her suffering kitchen officials, the master of the house meekly entered, and, in a lamb-like manner, remonstrated. His wife turned and opened her mouth to put him in his place. Opened it, but did not shut it, for in her anger she dislocated her jaw, and was unable to speak then and for weeks thereafter.

FLOWER CUTTINGS.—Those desirous of having nice flower gardens next summer should put in some geranium cuttings in boxes in frames, or in front of south walls; these will keep well throughout the winter if got well rooted and kept rather dry. The best way is to strike them in an open border in August, but it is too late now. Calceolarias are also nice plants; the best time to insert cuttings of them is the first week in October. For this purpose prepare a frame and put it into a sandy loam compost; insert the cuttings, but not too thickly, and allow them to root slowly. Any appearance of damping off can be easily prevented by means of dustings of dry wood ashes.—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal*.

FALSE HAIR.—M. Lindeman continues his investigation of the parasitic bodies (Gregarinidae) found on the false tresses and chignons commonly worn by ladies. They are to be found at the extremity of the hairs, and form there little nodosities, visible, on careful examination, to the naked eye. Each of these nodosities represents a colony of about fifty psorosperms. Each psorosperm is spherical; but, by the reciprocal pressure of its neighbours, it is flattened, and becomes discoid. Under the influence of heat and moisture it swells; its granular contents are transformed into little spheres, and then into pseudo-navicellae—little fusiform corpuscles, with a persistent external membrane, and enclosing one of two nuclei. These pseudo-navicellae become free, float in the air, penetrate into the interior of the human organism, reach the circulatory apparatus, and produce, according to this author, various maladies—"cardiac affections, especially valvular affections, Bright's disease, pulmonary affections." M. Lindeman calculates that in a ballroom containing fifty ladies, forty-five millions of navicellae are set free; and he concludes that it is necessary to abolish false hair, which often proceeds from unclean persons.—*British Medical Journal*.

THE SEA-SERPENT IN A HIGHLAND LOCH.—A gentleman (says the *Inverness Courier*) on whose intelligent observation and accuracy we have perfect reliance, sends the following account of a strange animal now to be seen about the west coast of Inverness-shire, and which, if not the veritable or traditional sea-serpent, must be the object so often represented under that appellation:—"On Tuesday last I went on a trip to Lochourn, in my sailing boat. I was accompanied by my friend and your acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. —, of Kent, my two daughters, a young man, my grandson, and a servant lad. While we were proceeding along the Sound of Sleat it fell calm, and we were rowing the boat, when we observed behind us a row of dark matter, which we took, at first glance, for a shoal of porpoises; but a second look showed these

masses formed one and the same creature, for it moved slowly across our wake, about two hundred yards off, and disappeared. Afterwards, what seemed its head reappeared, followed by bumps and undulations of its body, which rose in succession till we counted eight of them. It approached now within a hundred yards or less, and with the help of binoculars, of which there happened to be three on board, we could see it pretty distinctly. We did not see its eyes, nor observe any scales; but two of the party thought they saw what they took to be a small fin moving above the water. It then slowly sank, and moving away just under the surface of the water, for we could not trace its course till it rose again, by the large waves it raised above it, to the distance of a mile and upwards. We had no means of measuring its size with any accuracy; but taking the distance from the centre of one bump or undulation of its body to that of another at six feet (and it could not be less) the length of the portion visible above the water would be about fifty feet; and there might have been about twenty or thirty feet more of its length which we did not see. Its head seemed blunt, and looked about eighteen inches in diameter, and the bumps were rather larger than the head. When in rapid motion the bumps disappeared, and only the head and neck could be seen partly above the surface of the water. It continued to rush about in the same manner as long as we remained within sight of the place, but did not again come so near us that day. On the afternoon of the next day, as we were returning home, we encountered our strange acquaintance again within the entrance of Lochourn, and saw him careering swiftly along the surface of the water, which was now slightly rippled with a light air of wind."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER-CURREY.—Aug. 27, at Old Meeting House, Norwich, by the Rev. J. Hallett, John E. Alexander, to Ann H. Currey, both of Watton, Norfolk. No cards.

OSLER-TAYLER.—August 27, at Rosalyn-hill Chapel, Hampstead, by the Rev. John Hamilton Thom, T. Smith Osler, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. John James Tayler, Principal of Manchester New College, London.

JAHNSEN-MORELL.—August 28, at Little Baddow Chapel, by the Rev. G. Wilkinson, Captain Jahnson, of Grimstad, Norway, to Jemima, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Morell, of Little Baddow, Essex.

FORD-WALKER.—August 28, at the Friends' Meeting House, Leeds, Thomas Benson Pease, son of R. L. Ford, of Adel Grange, near Leeds, to Elizabeth Storrs, daughter of the late W. Walker, of Leeds.

COURTNEY-CHARLTON.—August 28, at Boston-road Chapel, Brentford, by the Rev. John Davis, assisted by the Rev. J. Jackson Wray, Henry H. T. Courtney, of Manchester, eldest son of Henry F. T. Courtney, of Brentford, to Sarah Ann, third daughter of Alfred Charlton, of the Boston-road.

DEATHS.

HEPBURN.—August 16, at St. Mary Cray, Kent, Alice Foster, wife of Thomas H. Hepburn, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gotch, Bristol, in the 27th year of her age.

PEWTRESS.—August 29, at his residence, Clapham-park, Brixton-hill, Thomas Pewtress, Esq., many years Deputy of Bridge Ward, in his 88th year.—His numerous friends will kindly take this as an intimation.

NOTICE.—The clergy and gentry are respectfully informed that Messrs. Dollond have removed from 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, to No. 1, Ludgate-hill, where Spectacles and Eyeglasses may be had to suit every peculiarity of sight.—Trial glasses sent to any part of the kingdom carriage free. No Travellers employed. Established 1760.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, August 28.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £37,500,450 Government Debt. £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 3,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 22,500,450
Silver Bullion

£37,500,450

£37,500,450

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities .. 3,480,878
Reserve .. 8,480,878 Rites, (inc. dead weight annuity) £13,356,411
Public Deposits .. 7,768,445 Other Securities .. 19,716,502
Other Deposits .. 19,207,563 Notes .. 11,744,910
Seven Day and other Bills 428,768 Gold & Silver Coin 618,831

£45,436,654

£45,436,654

Aug. 29, 1872. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

GOOD VALUE FOR MONEY is desired by all, but with articles that cannot be judged of by appearance, careful purchasers rely on the high standing of those with whom they deal. For thirty years, Horniman's Pure Teas in packets have given general satisfaction, being exceedingly strong, of uniform good quality, and truly cheap. (2,538 Agents are appointed.)

HOW TO DYE SILK, WOOL, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE MOST BENEFICIAL MEDICINE.—Nothing has yet equalled the efficacy of these balsamic pills in checking disease in, and restoring vigour to, the human body. They root out all impurities from the blood, and regulate and invigorate every organ. Immense care is taken to secure the genuine preparation to the public, that no disappointment may be caused to invalids seeking health by Holloway's Pills. Their composition and careful packing prevent the impairment of their virtues by time, sea voyage, or climate. They never gripe or cause any inconvenience. In disturbances of the system, disorders of the digestive apparatus, and derangements of the bowels these Pills exercise an almost magical power, which conquers diseases safely, quickly, conveniently, and cheaply.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 2.

The supply of English wheat was small this morning, and most of the samples being of poor quality, it met only a slow sale at last Monday's prices. Of foreign wheat we have liberal arrivals. The demand for old wheat remains active, and prices have advanced 1s. to 2s. since this day week. Flour was 1s. per sack and barrel dearer. Peas and beans were unaltered in value. Barley met a good inquiry at 6d. per qr. reduction. Indian corn was 6d. higher. The oat trade was firm at 6d. per qr. above last Monday's quotations. Cargoes of wheat on the coast and on passage have improved in value fully 2s., Indian corn 1s., during the week.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.		Per Qr.
	s. d.		s. d.
WHEAT—		PEAS—	
Essex and Kent,		Grey	32 to 35
red.	58 to 60	Maple	37 40
Ditto new. . .	53 to 57	White	41
White	57 63	Boilers	37 41
" new	54 60	Foreign	37 39
Foreign red ..	58 59		
" white	63 64	RYE—	36 38
BARLEY—		OATS—	
English malting	30 33	English feed ..	21 26
Chevalier. . .	37 44	" potato. . .	26 32
Distilling. . .	29 34	Scotch feed ..	—
Foreign	29 33	" potato. . .	—
MALT—		Irish Black ..	18 20
Pale	—	" White	18 21
Chevalier. . .	—	Foreign feed ..	16 18
Brown	52 58		
BEANS—		FLOUR—	
Ticks	32 34	Town made ..	48 54
Harrow	34 36	Best country ..	42 45
Small	—	households ..	42 45
Egyptian. . .	31 33	Norfolk & Suffolk	40 41

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 2.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week consisted of 18,203 head. In the corresponding week in 1871 we received 17,799; in 1870, 7,951; in 1869, 14,032; and in 1868, 8,419 head. Steadiness has been the feature of the cattle trade to-day. The supply of foreign beasts has been moderate, including 343 Spanish, 30 Portuguese, 58 Gothenburgh, and 334 Dutch. A healthy inquiry has been experienced, and the best breeds have made 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. As regards the receipts from our own grazing districts, they have been about an average. There have been some 1,150 from Leicestershire, 20 Norfolk, about 500 from other parts of England, and 8 from Aberdeen. Sales have progressed steadily, and 2d. per 8lbs. more money has been realised in some instances. The best Scots and crosses have made 6s. to 6s. 2d., and occasionally 6s. 4d. per 8lbs. There has been a moderate supply of sheep in the pens, for which the demand has been steady, at fully late rates. The best Downs and half-breeds have made 6s. 10d. to 7s. per 8lbs. Calves have been steady in value and demand. Pigs have been quiet, at about late rates.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 8 to 4 2	Prime Southdown	6 8 7 0
Second quality	4 4 4 8	Large coarse calves	4 8 5 0
Prime large oxen	5 8 5 10	Prime small ..	5 8 6 2
Prime Scots ..	6 0 6 2	Large hogs ..	3 8 4 4
Coarse inf. sheep	4 0 4 8	Neat sm. porkers	4 8 5 0
Second quality	5 0 5 8	Lamb	0 0 0 0
Pr. coarse woolled	6 0 6 6		

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, Sept. 2.—Moderate supplies of meat have been on sale. Sales in all qualities are effected quietly, at about late rates.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	3 4 to 4 0	Middling do. .	5 4 to 6 0
Middling do. .	4 4 4 8	Prime do. . .	6 0 6 2
Prime large do.	4 10 5 2	Large pork ..	3 8 4 4
Prime small do.	5 0 5 2	Small do. . .	4 8 5 4
Veal	5 4 5 8	Lamb	6 0 6 8
Inferior Mutton	4 4 5 0		

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,239 firkins butter and 3,229 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 20,458 packages butter, and 2,012 bales bacon. There was little change to notice in the butter market last week; it ruled slow at about our last quotations. The bacon market ruled dull, and a further decline was submitted to of 2s. on Waterford and Hamburg, and 4s. on Limerick cure. At the close these were more business transacted, and the market had a steady appearance.

COVENT GARDEN, Friday, Aug. 30.—The markets are very quiet indeed, and prices are receding. Peaches and nectarines from open walls are scarce and not good.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 2.—A moderate supply of new hops has reached our market, but as buyers are hardly prepared to begin business on any important scale, sales are not prompt, and prices are inclined to droop. Reports from the plantations state that in the Weald and Mid-Kent districts red rust and mould can be found in some quantity, and are said in places to be spreading; speaking generally, however, the crop prospects with the present favourable weather are most promising. The currency at present is in an unsettled state, therefore no definite quotation can be given. Reports from the continent are favourable.

SEED, Monday, September 2.—American cloverseed continues to be inquired for, and the best samples were held at very full rates. Trifolium has met a better demand, and former prices have been well supported for the best qualities of English or French. Discoloured parcels are unsaleable, though offered low. The new white mustard which has appeared from Cambridgeshire is of very poor quality, and the prices will be low. A few samples of new brown Dutch have been disposed of, to stand at about 13s. 6d. to 14s. per bushel. Fine English rapeseed was taken off in small lots at very full prices. Winter tares were in fair supply, and former rates were about maintained.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, September 2.—It is remarkable that the supply of potatoes sent to these markets to-day was still free from blight, notwithstanding the complaints received from most parts of the country. The arrivals are moderate, and the trade was slow at the subjoined currency. Regents, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.; shaws, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; rocks, 4s. 6d. to 5s.

WOOL, Monday, September 2.—Business in the English wool market is not extensive; the stocks are moderately large.

OIL, Monday, September 2.—Linseed oil has been firmer. Rape has been steady, and higher in price. Other oils quiet, but firm.

TALLOW, Monday, September 2.—Market firm. New

Y. C., spot, 45s. 6d.; old, 43s. per cwt. Town tallow, 41s. nett cash.

COAL, Monday, September 2.—Market heavy at last day's rates. Harton, 24s. 9d.; Hartlepool, original, 26s. Ships fresh arrived, 16; ships at sea, 5s.

Advertisements.

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.

SEWING MACHINES,

From £2 2s. to £25.

The only Establishment in London where the opportunity is afforded of inspecting and comparing every description of SEWING MACHINES.

It is absurdly claimed for almost every Sewing Machine, of whatever description, that it is superior to all others, for all purposes.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH & CO., 4, Charles-street, Soho, W.

(Four doors from Oxford-street.)

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED, to teach ONE PUPIL, fifteen years of age. Salary, £60. Requirements, French and German acquired abroad and good Music. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.—Address, Mrs. West, Amersham Hall, near Reading.

A LADY (Nonconformist) SEEKS a SITUATION in a Gentleman's Family as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Acquirements, English, French, German, Music, &c.—For further particulars, address, M. J., Blenheim House, Sherborne, Dorset.

A LADY, of decided Christian principles and good education (age 45), desires an engagement as LADY HOUSEKEEPER in a Gentleman's Family, or any position of trust and confidence. Schools objected to.—Address, L. M. N., 12, Alfred-place, Alexander-square, Brompton, S.W.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—SOUTH of ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES, Harrage Hall, Romsey, Hampshire. A liberal, cheerful home. Superior intellectual culture. Young ladies successfully prepared for Governesses and the University Examinations. Governess Pupils required on reduced terms.—Address, The Principal, as above.

CONFERENCE ON ELECTORAL REFORM.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

A CONFERENCE convened by the Electoral Reform Association of Representatives of Reform Associations, Liberal Electoral Committees, and others to discuss grievances arising out of the present imperfect system of representation, will be held at ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, on the 12th NOVEMBER, at Eleven o'clock. Reform Associations, Liberal Committees, and others are invited to nominate representatives to attend such Conference.

A Public Meeting will be held in the Evening of the same day in support of the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

Further information may be obtained on application, by letter, to the "Committee," Electoral Reform Association, 20, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover-street, W. Patients attend at 227, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mornings at Ten; Evenings, Six till Nine.

Free to the necessitous poor; payment required from other applicants. THOMAS ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE-PATRONAGE AND CONTROL.

CONFERENCE AT BIRMINGHAM.

On TUESDAY, October 1st, a CONFERENCE, to be followed by a Public Meeting in the Town Hall, will be held at Birmingham.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,
2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London.
FRANK SCHNADHORST,
Town Hall Chambers, Birmingham.

RETIREMENT of Rev. Dr. BROCK from the Ministry of Bloomsbury Chapel.

At a Meeting of the Friends of Dr. Brock, held in the Lecture Room, August 8, JAMES HARVEY, Esq., in the Chair,

It was Resolved unanimously:—
"That Dr. Brock having felt it incumbent upon him to resign his Pastorate at the end of September, this Meeting desires to recognise his faithful and efficient services during a Ministry of Forty Years, twenty-four of which have been spent at Bloomsbury, and in order to give expression to their affectionate regard for him personally, and their high appreciation of his Ministry, they desire to provide for him in his declining years a moderate annual income which may in some measure replace the stipend which he will relinquish unconditionally on his approaching retirement, and that with this object a subscription be invited from all friends for the purpose of purchasing an annuity."

It was further Resolved:—
"That a Committee be appointed to carry out this object; and that Messrs. Benham, Harvey, and Sturt be requested to act as Treasurers to the Fund."

Contributions will be received by Mr. Benham, 50, Wigmore-street, W.; Mr. Harvey, 12, Gresham-street West, E.C.; and Mr. Hy. Sturt, jun., 91, Wood-street, E.C.

IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLHOUSES, &c.,

On a much improved system.

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO.,
(Limited),
LIVERPOOL.

The Architectural and Structural details under the special direction of the Company's Architect.

London Office—36, PARLIAMENT ST., S.W.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

FELIX HOUSE, TOTTENHAM, N.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, conducted by the Misses MURRY. Attendant Professors for French Music, and Drawing. An Articled Pupil can be received in September. Referees:—Rev. Arthur Hall, Rev. J. C. Harrison, Rev. J. de Kewer Williams, and the Parents of Pupils.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will BEGIN THURSDAY, Sept. 19th.

36, HILLDROP - ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters. The Year is divided into Three Terms.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

Mr. Verney's Pupils are SOUNDLY INSTRUCTED in all the Branches of a thoroughly Business Education.

The Terms are moderate, inclusive, and proportionate to Age and Requirements.

The premises are extensive, situation healthy, food the best and unlimited.

Numerous References in London and in the Country.

Pupils admitted at any time; apply to Mr. VERNEY.

WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE COLLEGE for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.

PRINCIPAL—

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR.

The Course of Instruction includes, besides the usual English Studies, Algebra and Geometry; Book-keeping; Natural Science; Elocution, English Composition and Literature; the Latin, Greek, and French and German Languages.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations.

The Year is divided into three Sessions.

MASTERS.

Music, Instrumental, and Vocal—JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq., jun. Drawing, Modelling, and Perspective—R. W. BUSS, Esq. French and Mathematics—M. MANDROU, Esq., M.A., Paris Academy.

German—HERR OTTO GERNER.

Natural Science—THOS. JONES, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature ... Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Botany ... Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language ... Dr. MANDROU.
German Language ... Dr. GERNER.
Italian Language ... Signor SUINO.
English Composition ... FITZHERBERT WILLIAMS.
Globe and Natural Science ... E. H. COTTON, M.A.
Music—Theory, &c. ... JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium ... Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing and Organ ... JAMES COWARD, Esq.
Drawing and Painting ... R. W. BUSS, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies ... Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S.

Terms and Particulars on application.

FERN HOUSE, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.

The Misses MABBS RECEIVE TEN YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate, endeavouring to combine family training and home comforts with a superior education and the discipline of school.

The AUTUMN TERM will commence MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

A. H. SCOTT WHITE, Esq., B.A., Prizeman in Anglo-Saxon and Early English of Univ. Coll., London.
JAMES H. MURRAY, Esq., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.

JAMES NETTLESHIP, Esq., B.A., Scholar and Prizeman of Christ's Coll., Camb.; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

RESIDENT LADY MATRON—Miss COOKE.

The MICHAELMAS TERM commences on THURSDAY, 26th September.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER.

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A., Lond. (Gold Medalist in Classics); late Andrews' Scholar, and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics, of University College, London; Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER.

JAMES SHAW, Esq., Peel Exhibitioner, Queen's University, Ireland; and First of First Class in Classical Honours at the First B.A. Examination, London University.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

MARTIN F. SHORT, Esq., B.A., and Prizeman of Corp. Christi College, Cambridge, Classics and English Language.
JOSEPH K. BARNES, Esq., English and Chemistry.
HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., English.

HERMANN POMNITZ, Esq., Certificated by the Imperial Prussian Government, and by the University of Paris, Music and Foreign Languages.

ARCHIBALD GUNN, Esq., Student Royal Academy of Arts, London, Drawing.

Resident Lady Matron, Miss BAYLISS.

Applications to Head Master, or to the Hon. Sec., S. DICKINSON, Esq., Wolverhampton.

HASTINGS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. JOHN STEWART, A.C.P.

Vice-Principal—Mr. E. A. BUTLER, B.A. (Lon.).

Three Pupils have this year passed the London University Matriculation Examination in the First Class, and Eight the last Cambridge Examination; one in First Class Honours and one in Second Class Honours.

The NEXT TERM will commence on the 19th of SEPTEMBER.

GET THE BEST.

THE CROWN HAIR RESTORER

- IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish to restore gray hair to its natural colour.
- IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish to prevent their hair from falling off.
- IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish to prevent their hair from turning gray.
- IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish a pleasant and fragrant Pomade.
- IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish a perfectly harmless preparation simply for dressing the hair.
- IS RECOMMENDED to all, from the nursery to old age, producing the effects required by Hair Restorers and the luxury of a Pomade.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,

40, STRAND, LONDON.

For sale everywhere at 3s. 6d. and 7s. per bottle.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL PERMANENT LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Shares, £40. Monthly Subscription, 5s. Entrance Fee, 1s. per Share.

337, STRAND, W.C.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield.
Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
The Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS.

Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Large or small sums received on deposit, repayable at short notice. Shares may be taken at any time—no back payments.

Money ready to be advanced on Freehold or Leasehold Security.

W. R. SELWAY, Managing Director.

Mutual Assurance without Mutual Liability.
Policies Payable in Lifetime.

Non-Forfeiture Policies by Limited Payments.
Settlement Policies.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL:—A QUARTER OF A MILLION.
OFFICES:—4, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

George Thomas Dale, Esq., Bayswater.
William Sutton Gover, Esq., 4, Queen-street-place, City.
John Middleton Hare, Esq., Forest Hill.
Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Addle-street, City.
William George Lemon, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
Henry Potter Olney, Esq., Fountain-court, Aldermanbury, City.

William Smith, Esq., Upper Norwood.
Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., LL.D., Hampstead.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND ACTUARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.S.S., F.I.A.

SUB-MANAGER.

John Wilkinson Fairry, Esq.

REPORT.

The 17th year has been one of satisfactory progress and solid prosperity.

The new business of the year consisted of 1,934 policies, assuring £320,319, producing a new annual income of £9,820.

The mortality of the year comprised 172 deaths, on which the amount paid, together with bonuses, was £28,487 18s. 1d.

There were also 20 claims for matured policies, on which the amount paid, together with the bonuses, was £2,155 8s. 4d.

The amount paid in the year for the surrender of policies was £1,777.

The amount laid by in the year, £36,307.

The business in force is 17,009 policies, assuring £2,930,210, the annual premium income thereon being £93,998.

The amount paid for death claims and bonuses in seventeen years, under 1,173 policies, is £187,558.

The accumulated fund is now increased to £273,073.

On the foregoing statistics it may be observed that the amount and quality of the new assurances in a year of general depression in life assurance business are satisfactory, and that the low rate of mortality is an evidence of the cautious selection and high class of the lives assured.

That the amount laid by is greater than in any former year.

That few offices at the same age have had so large a business in force.

That the distribution of nearly £190,000 under the head of death claims and bonuses, has afforded a practical illustration of the benefits of life assurance in every part of the country.

The accumulated fund is ample in amount for the liabilities of the Company.

The securities of the Company have been carefully examined by the auditors.

It remains for the large body of Policyholders to introduce their friends and neighbours as insurers during the current year.

May, 1872.

The Great Western Hotel (SNOW-HILL STATION), BIRMINGHAM.

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical hotels in the three kingdoms."—The Field, July 31, 1869.

"From experience gained by repeated visits, we are happy to be able to testify to the exceeding comfort of this hotel. We have much pleasure in recommending it."—The Engineer, Oct. 14, 1870.

"An establishment remarkable for its able management, reasonable charges, and general comfort."—Bell's Life, June 17, 1871.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. Roberts, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B. Harvey, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel par excellence."—J. K. Karcher, Toronto, C.W.

G. SULLY'S PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE AND FAMILY HOTEL, 23, EUSTON-ROAD, KING'S CROSS (Corner of Belgrave-street), LONDON.

Opposite the Midland and Great Northern, and close to the London and North-Western Termini; also the King's Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Beds from 1s. 6d. Breakfast or Tea 1s. 3d. Attendance 9d. Trains and omnibuses to all parts of the City continually.

EXTRACT FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

"Every attention and very comfortable."
"The House comfortable and all things done well."
"Everything very satisfactory and charges moderate."
"Every comfort and attention; very homely."
"A first-class home at cheap rates."

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE BRANCH OFFICE,
30, St. Ann's-street, Manchester.
Messrs. KINGSLEY and IRVING, Resident Secretaries.

OLD COINS FOR SALE.—Gold, Silver, Copper, Saxon, English, Roman, Greek, &c. Lists free.—J. VERITY, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words—

"KINAHAN'S LL"

on Seal, Label, and Cork.

Wholesale Depot, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

PURE AIR AND HEALTH.

Efficiency and Safety.—Free from Poison.

MCDUGALL'S PATENT CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS

IN POWDER, FLUID, AND SOAP.

PREVENT INFECTION AND FOUL SMELLS.

Selected by the Royal Commissioners as

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

Should be used in every house as Safeguards from Infectious Diseases, also for the purification of Water-closets, Dust-bins, Drains, Sick Rooms, Out Houses, &c.

Sold by Chemists, Chandler, &c.

MCDUGALL BROS., London, 183, Leadenhall-street, and Manchester.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS,

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia, and for GOUT, Lithia & Potass.

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every label bears their trade mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents:—W. Best & Son, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

FRAGRANT SOAP.

The celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" TABLET is famed for its delightful fragrance and beneficial effect on the skin.

Manufactured by J. C. & J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-fitting Candles.

Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.

* * Use no other. See name on each tablet.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS

Effectually relieved by the use of "DATURA TATULA," for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the DATURA TATULA for more than a minute or so when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Gen. Alexander. Sold as tobacco, in tins, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 18s. Cigars and Cigarettes, in boxes, 3s., 6s., 8s., and 15s. Pastilles for inhalation, boxes, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.

IRON CHURCHES, IRON BUILDINGS, AND GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.

Every description of Iron Building, adapted to all climates. Improved construction. Thorough ventilation guaranteed. Manufactured by

SAMUEL C. HEMMING and CO.

(Established 1851),

25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

Numerous testimonials and designs may be seen at the Offices.

Iron Buildings lent on hire, or payment by instalments.

OXYGENATED WATER FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS, PUBLIC PREACHERS, PUBLIC SINGERS, and CROWDED HEARERS.

Those in delicate health, and restless sleepers, are strengthened and soothed by drinking the above.

Sold at the Laboratory, 36, Long Acre, W.C.

USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD, Chemist, Leicester.

The Ladies are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the

GLENFIELD STARCH,

which they will find to be far superior to any other Starch for dressing Laces, Linens, &c.

It is now used in all Laundries, from the cottage to the palace, and when once tried is found to be indispensable

When you ask for Glenfield Starch, see that you get it,

as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

SELECT TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; and also by James M. Crosby Chemist, Scarborough.

* * Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
TRADE MARK—AN ARK.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
ARE NOT POISONOUS.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY HOLDER

For use wherever a Match is frequently required.

BRYANT AND MAY.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'s
"CHERRY TOOTH PASTE" greatly excels all other preparations for the Teeth.

"AGUA AMARELLA" restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

"TOILET and NURSERY POWDER" beautifully perfumed and guaranteed pure.

ASK for JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'s,
and see that you have none other than their *genuine* Articles.

Sold by all respectable
CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS.

Wholesale, Angel-passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,
50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

THE considerable advance in price of Fabrics for the coming season has been anticipated by **SAMUEL BROTHERS'** extensive ready-money purchases in the great centres of manufacture; hence they have the satisfaction of announcing that there will be NO ADVANCE in the **TARIFF** which is here submitted to their Patrons.

CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.
SUMMER SUITS.

Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frook, and Clerical.	Evening Dress.	CLASS.	Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frook, and Clerical.	Evening Dress.
36s.	43s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	A	17s. 6d.	25s.	—
42s.	49s.	49s.	B	21s.	28s.	28s.
50s.	57s.	57s.	C	26s.	33s.	33s.
59s.	68s.	64s.	D	33s.	42s.	45s.
75s.	83s.	78s.	E	42s.	50s.	50s.
81s.	91s.	86s.	F	45s.	55s.	50s.
94s.	104s.	99s.	G	55s.	65s.	60s.
102s.	112s.	107s.	H	60s.	70s.	65s.
116s.	130s.	121s.	I	70s.	84s.	75s.

All sizes of every class or immediate use, or to measure. Guide to self-measurement sent free. Patterns of every class sent free. All Cloths thoroughly shrunk. Perfect in style and fit. Unapproached in style.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING are illustrated in all the fashionable styles in the **BOOK of FASHIONS**. Post free for six stamps, deducted from a purchase. Patterns and guide to self-measurement sent free.

CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

OVERCOATS.			CLASS.	TROUSERS.		BOYS' SUITS.
Driving, Walking, and Clerical.	Spring and Summer Materials.	'Ulster,' for Travelling.		Tweed, Dressing, and every new Texture.	Waist-coats, Drills, Silks, and every Novelty.	
21s.	21s.	30s.	A	12s. 6d.	7s.	16s.
29s.	29s.	42s.	B	14s.	7s.	20s.
33s.	33s.	60s.	C	16s.	8s.	24s.
42s.	42s.	60s.	D	17s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	28s.
50s.	50s.	70s.	E	22s.	11s.	31s.
55s.	55s.	75s.	F	24s.	12s.	34s.
65s.	—	84s.	G	26s.	13s.	38s.
70s.	—	—	H	28s.	14s.	—
84s.	—	—	I	30s.	15s.	—

Illustrated in different styles. All sizes in stock or to order. Illustrated in the Book of Fashions. Unapproached in fit and quality. Fashionable and Novel. Price is regulated according to height.

GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING can be either purchased ready made or made to measure.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-Hill, London.

"PSALMS AND HYMNS."

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

Upwards of Four Hundred and Twenty Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees before the 31st March. Address, the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian-road, Lewisham High-road, S.E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Cloth Binding of all the Editions is strong and handsome, a great improvement and much admired. Cheapest Edition, ONE SHILLING only. "PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The arrangement of the hymns is excellent, and the subjects are sufficiently varied to fit the volume in an eminent degree for public, social, and private worship."—*Eclectic Review*.

"We recommend the book on its intrinsic merits. We cannot avoid thinking that it is destined to take first rank among our churches."—*Primitive Church Magazine*.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The Editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—*Freeman*.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a New Edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—*Nonconformist*.

"The volume is every way worthy of the great community for whose service it has been specially prepared."—*British Standard*.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at ONE SHILLING. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and Co., Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order. Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application.

Budge-row Chambers, E.C.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.

Hetton or Lambton, 34s.; Hartlepool, 33s.; best Wigan, 31s.; best Silktone, 31s.; new Silktone, 30s.; Primrose, 29s.; Derby Bright, 28s.; Barnsley, 28s.; Kitchen, 27s.; Hartley, 27s.; Hard Steam, 27s.; Nuts, 26s. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 34s. cash. Coke, 23s. cash. Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Piccadilly. All orders executed at the price of the day when the order is given.

COALS.—The East Hettons (no better burning Coal in the world, and giving the greatest satisfaction), 32s.; Durham Walsend, 32s.; second, ditto, 31s.; best Silktone, 29s.; second, ditto, 28s.; Brights, best, 26s.; second, ditto, 25s.; Hartley, 25s.; coke, 20s. Orders by post will have immediate attention.

James Dawbarn and Co., 50, Coal-Department, King's cross, N.W.

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF

TEA at about 2½d. a pint.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c.

A REAL SEA BATH in your own room, by dissolving **TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** in ordinary water. Five ounces should be used to each gallon. By taking a daily bath prepared with this Salt you enjoy the luxury and the benefits of a course of sea bathing, minus the inconvenience of absence from home, and are adopting the surest means of giving tone to your constitution. Sold in Bags and Boxes by all Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT invigorates the system, fortifies the constitution, braces the nerves, and prevents cold. A daily bath prepared with this salt is the surest way of eradicating rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, gout, glandular swellings, weakness of the joints, &c. Sold in Bags and Boxes, by Chemists, Druggists, &c. Beware of imitations.

For Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers, &c.

ALSO FOR

Sores, Wounds, Burns, Abscesses, &c.

MCDUGALL'S PATENT

"FLUID CARBOLATE,"

Being Carbolic Acid in Neutral Combination.

Non-Caustic and Non-Poisonous, and Free from Active Coagulating Action.

An Antiseptic, Healing Fluid and Disinfectant
INVALUABLE FOR INTERNAL USE OR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

Sold by all Chemists in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS:

MCDUGALL BROS., London, 158, Leadenhall-street, and Manchester.

"REMARKABLE," very remarkable, indeed, are the effects of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline in preventing and curing Small-pox, Fevers, and Skin Diseases. Specially refreshing and invigorating during hot weather. Sold by all Chemists, and the Maker, 113, Holborn-hill, London.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—Indulgence of the appetite is often followed with dyspepsia, indigestion, headache, and other stomach complaints. The prompt use of **KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS** will give immediate relief, and prove a most efficacious restorative. Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicine, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS are the only Tickets issued (by authority) available by the Short Sea Routes *via* Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, for Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and all parts of the Continent.

TOURIST TICKETS to all Parts of Great Britain.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS at frequent intervals to the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy, &c.

GAZE'S HOTEL COUPONS are the cheapest and best for first-class hotels in all parts of the Continent and the East. See *Tourist Gazette*, 2d.; post free, 3d. Offices: 163, Strand, London.

GAZE'S SIXTH TOUR to PALESTINE

and the EAST.—Mr. GAZE, originator and first conductor of Eastern Tours, will start, OCTOBER 2, with his Sixth Party to Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Syria, Palestine, Suez Canal, and Egypt *via* Marseilles and Messina. Arrangements can be made to join by any route. Mr. GAZE will himself conduct the Party, and all detail will be under his personal superintendence. See "*Oriental Gazette*," 2d.; post free, 3d. Office, 163, Strand, London.

GAZE'S TOUR to ITALY.—A personally-conducted party will start SEPTEMBER 25 for Italy, by the Rhine, Switzerland, Splügen Pass, Mont Cenis Tunnel, and Italian Lakes. All the principal Cities of Italy will be included.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—**ASH and FLINT,** 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

CHARTA PERFECTA.—This new and beautiful note-paper is the most perfect ever made.

"Is pleasant to the eye; delightful to write upon."—*Observer*.

"Never varies, is free from all impediments to rapid writing."—*Daily News*.

Specimen packets, containing six varieties, post free One Shilling.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen and Prince of Wales, Dressing-case Makers, Die Sinkers, Stationers, and Heraldic Engravers, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

BURIALS "DECENTLY and in ORDER,"

with new pattern elegant hearse and broughams (registered) for mourning carriages. Careful supervision of details. Well-conducted men. Strictly economical charges. Now largely patronised and giving universal satisfaction.

For estimates and copies of testimonials, address, or inquire of, the Secretary of the Reformed Funerals Company (Limited), 15, Langham-place, London, W.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD.
"CLEANLINESS."

The Proprietor begs to CAUTION the Public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the above article.

Ask for

W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.

And see that you have it.—12, Soho-square, London, W.

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL SHUTTERS.

—Self-coiling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—**CLARK and CO.,** Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

KAIN'S CHLOROFORMED LAUGH-

ING GAS EYE SNUFF cures deafness, noise in the head, stammering, fits, neuralgia, dimness of sight, tie doloreux, headache, faceache, and toothache. A pleasant, agreeable, and pleasing sensation; it makes the afflicted laugh who never laughed before; and those who used to laugh still laugh the more. In boxes, post free, 15 stamps. Address, Kain's Patent Medical Snuff Mills, Smithfield Market, Birmingham.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. No. 155.
For SEPTEMBER, Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

1. "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton." By William Black, Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c. Chapters XXV.—XXVI.
2. "Novels and their Times." By Lady Pollock. Part II.
3. "East Europe." By Wm. Beatty Kingston.
4. "Our Coal Supply." By Alfred S. Harvey.
5. "The Two Marys." By Mrs. Oliphant.
I. My Own Story.
6. "Development in Dress." By G. H. Darwin.
7. "The Ballot."
8. "Former Days." By Marwood Tucker.

Macmillan and Co., London.

Now ready, price Sixpence,

The CONGREGATIONALIST
for SEPTEMBER. Edited by R. W. DALE, M.A.

CONTENTS.

- Three Monastic Graces.—III. The Grace of Gladness. By J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.
Mr. Binney on the Education Question.
The Work of Christian Persuasion. Part I.
How News is Collected.
The Farewell Counsel of Samuel. By Charles Vince.
The Bampton Lecture on Dissent.
"If Children," a Theological Fragment.
Notes.—New Books.—Congregational Register.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, a Third Edition of

CRUMBS SWEEPED UP. By T. De Witt
TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, U.S. Price 3s. 6d.

"A number of short pieces on a great variety of topics, but all marked by raciness, a freedom of thought, a freshness, and beauty of illustration and practical point, which make them very telling."—Nonconformist.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

THE CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE
SOCIETY'S LECTURES, 1872.

CANON MOZLEY ON

The Principle of Causation. Price 6d.

DR. ALLON ON

The Supernatural Character of Christianity. Price 6d.

THE DEAN OF ELY ON

Pagan and Christian Society. Price 6d.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON

Christianity and Civilisation. Price 6d.

CANON BIRKS ON

Human Responsibility. Price 6d.

DR. ANGUS ON

Man a Witness for Christianity. Price 6d.

Also,

Lectures by Dr. Gladstone, Dr. Boulton,
W. R. COOPER, Esq., CHAS. BROOKE, Esq., M.A., and
BENJ. SHAW, Esq., M.A. Price 6d. each.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "SURE OF
HEAVEN."

ANGELS and HEAVEN. By Thomas
MILLS. Just published, price 6s.

"Mr. Mills has made a careful and systematic study of the subject, having gathered together all the main statements in the Bible regarding angels. We have read his volume with pleasure and profit. He can reason very effectively from analogy, and his book is on many accounts fitted to be a useful and valuable one to the Biblical student."—Nonconformist.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

"Worthy alike of its theme and its authors."—Times.

LONDON: A Pilgrimage. By GUSTAVE
DORE and BLANCHARD JERROLD. Part IX., now
ready, contains the following illustrations by GUSTAVE
DORE, drawn on the spot:—

Brewers' Men—In the Brewery—Mixing the Malt—St. Paul's from the Brewery Bridge—The Great Vats—Dudley-street, Seven Dials—Brewers' Dray—The Turnkey—Thieves Gambling—Bluegate Fields—Whitechapel Refreshments—Afternoon in the Park—A Whitechapel Coffee House—Asleep in the Streets—Waifs and Strays—A House of Refuge—in the Bath.

In Twelve Monthly Parts, 5s., each;
Reading Cases, 3s. 6d. each.

London: Grant and Co., 102, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers.

Per post free on receipt of Six Penny Stamps,

**SOME OBSERVATIONS ON FIRE-
PLACES, STOVES, and VENTILATION.** By
Messrs. FRED. EDWARDS and SON, Stove and Range
Manufacturers, Hot-Water Engineers,
49, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, London, W.

May also be obtained through
Messrs. Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row, E.C.

**BOOKS (Miscellaneous) some RARE and
CURIOUS.** A Catalogue of 5,000 Vols., post free.
C. Herbert, 60, Goswell-road, London.
Libraries and Old Books purchased.

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth, limp, pp. 120,
price One Shilling.

**SPEECHES by Sir CHARLES WENT-
WORTH DILKE, Bart., M.P.,** Author of "Greater
Britain," March, 1871, to March, 1872.

London: Robert J. Bush, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

HARMONIUMS, by GILBERT L. BAUER.
Improved ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, suitable for
CHURCH and CHAPEL SERVICES,
Concert Rooms, Private Families, &c., &c. Price Lists on
application, at the Cumberland Works, 49, Tottenham-street,
London, W.

ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES, &c.

In Large Print, 8vo,

SPEECH OF EDWARD MIALI, ESQ., M.P.

Delivered in the House of Commons on July 2nd, 1872.

Price Sixpence.

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

SEPTEMBER.

BOOKS.

Deepdale End: Its Joys and Sorrows.
By the Author of "The Cottage on the Shore," &c.
Monthly Volume for the Young. No. 16. 1s. boards;
1s. 6d. extra boards, gilt edges.

Aunt Esther's Tales. Juvenile Series,
No. 8. Coloured Frontispiece. 9d. boards.

Pleasant Hours with the Bible; or (1)
Scripture Queries on Various Subjects: (2) Answers to
the same. Second Series. In two separate volumes (one
for the use of the Pupil, the other of the Teacher) in an
elastic band, complete. 2s. 6d. boards.

TRACTS.

Saturday Night. A Tract for Cottage
Homes. First Series. No. 0807. 2s. per 100.

The Scotch Thistle: or, Scattered Words.
First Series. No. 157. 2s. per 100.

A Voice to the Young, from a Death-
Bed. Narrative Series. No. 1198. 2s. per 100.

The Temporal Recompense of True
Religion. Book Tract. No. 22. 6s. per 100.

"EVERY WEEK" SERIES.

Each Tract consists of 4 pages. 1s. per 100.
No. 297. Dr. Johnson's Death-bed.—No. 298. Whom and
How to Win.—No. 299. Something Troubles You.—No. 300
"And You too."

By JOSEPH ANGUS, M.A., D.D., F.R.S.,
Late Examiner in English Language, History, and Literature
to the University of London.

A Handbook of the English Tongue.
12mo, 5s. cloth; 7s. half bound; 8s. 6d. calf; 9s.
morocco. This work is designed to meet the wants of
the higher classes in schools, and will be an important
aid to those who are preparing for Competitive Examinations,
or are looking forward to professional life.

"For the English language, 'Marsh's Lectures,' 'Latham's
Handbook,' and perhaps better than any for this particular
examination, 'Angus's Handbook of the English Tongue,'
should be studied. For the literature it is also necessary to
use a handbook, and here, again, 'Angus's' is probably the
most useful."—The Indian Civil Service, in the London
Quarterly Review.

"The Student who shall master this volume will know his
mother-tongue as few scholars know it. It is a book at once
thorough and comprehensive."—British Quarterly Review.

A Handbook of English Literature.
12mo, 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. extra boards, gilt top; 8s. 6d.
calf; 9s. morocco.

"Taken altogether, it is the most complete, on its particular
subjects, with which we are acquainted. It is not a mere
compilation, but a work abounding in original criticism and
compendious history; and it is worthy of unreserved praise."
—Athenæum.

The Handbook of Specimens of English
LITERATURE. Selected from the chief British
Authors, and Arranged Chronologically. 12mo, 5s. 6d.
cloth; 9s. calf; 9s. 6d. morocco.

"Since the publication of Dr. Angus's 'Handbook of Specimens
of English Literature,' students have needed no new
manual to guide them to the works of our foremost writers."
—Athenæum.

London: Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row,
and 164, Piccadilly.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,
ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

Head Master—Rev. W. WOODING, B.A.

The School consists of Upper, Middle, and Preparatory
Departments, in which Classics, Mathematics, Modern Lan-
guages, and thorough English are taught. The junior classes
are trained by ladies on the Pestalozzian system.

A new wing and covered Playground have just been added
to the premises. The house is supplied with baths, and is
well warmed and ventilated in order to secure the health and
comfort of delicate boys.

The next Term will Commence on the 18th of September.
For Prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff or the Head Master.

THEOBALDS', WALTHAM CROSS, N.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON'S Pupils will RE-
ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, September 16th.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON.

The NEXT TERM begins on SEPTEMBER 3rd.
Prospectuses, &c., on application.

COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE,
Middlesex, seven miles from King's-cross, London.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, and
Mr. J. R. THOMSON, B.A.

Premises commodious. Situation noted for its salubrity.
Diet of the first quality, and unlimited. Terms, 25, 30, and
40 guineas per annum, according to age and studies. This
School has been established nearly 70 years. References
of the highest order.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
SCHOOL.

Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's
College, Cambridge.

The School will REOPEN for New Pupils on TUESDAY,
September 24, at 9.30 a.m.

The School Session is divided into three equal terms.
Fee, £7 per Term, to be paid at the beginning of each Term.
Gymnastics, Fencing, Drilling, and advanced Drawing extra.

There is a Junior Department for Pupils between the ages
of seven and nine, whose periods of work and recreation in
the playground are so arranged as to differ from those of the
older boys. Fee for each Term, £6 3s. 6d., to be paid at the
beginning of each Term.

Discipline is maintained without corporal punishment.

A Monthly Report of the progress and conduct of each
Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian. The School is close
to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway,
and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-
Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways. Season
Tickets are granted at Half-price to Pupils attending the
School.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the
courses of instruction given in the School, with other par-
ticulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

August, 1872.

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Bishop's Stortford.

Head Master—Rev. RICHARD ALLIOTT, B.A., of Trinity
College, Cambridge.

The NEXT TERM will commence on THURSDAY,
Sept. 5, 1872.

Four Scholarships of £30 each have just been founded.
For terms, prospectuses, &c., apply to the Rev. Head
Master, or Mr. A. Boardman, the Local Secretary.

EAST ANGLIAN GIRLS' COLLEGE,
Bishop's Stortford.

Lady Principal—Miss FULLER, assisted by experienced
Governesses and first-class Masters.

For terms and Prospectuses, apply to Miss Fuller.
The NEXT TERM will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 9,
1872.

THE OWENS COLLEGE,
MANCHESTER.

The NEXT SESSION commences on the 7th OCTOBER.

Candidates for Admission must not be under fourteen years
of age, and those under fifteen will be required to pass a pre-
liminary examination in English, Arithmetic, and the
Elements of Latin.

Prospectuses of the several departments of the Day
Classes, the Evening Classes, and the Medical School, and of
the Scholarships and Entrance Exhibitions tenable at the
College will be sent on application.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.
J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

HACKNEY COLLEGE.

The ANNUAL DEVOTIONAL SERVICE in connection
with the commencement of the Session will be held at the
COLLEGE, WELL-STREET, HACKNEY, on MONDAY
NEXT, the 9th September, at Seven o'clock. An Address
will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS AVELING, of
Kingsland.

Tea will be provided at Six o'clock.

The STUDENTS will REASSEMBLE on FRIDAY,
September 6th. Applications for supplies to be addressed to
the Rev. Samuel McAll, the College, Well-street, Hackney, E.
J. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

EDUCATION.—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
Laurie-park South, Surrey, near the Crystal Palace, to
which the Pupils have free access.

Principal and Head Master—

Dr. WAITE, F.R.G.S., F.S.A., Author of the "Private
School Latin Primer," &c.

The Education is either Classical, Scientific, or Commercial,
according to the capacity and proposed future of the Student.
Preparation for the Public Schools, the Universities,
the preliminary Professional Examinations, the Indian or Home
Civil Service, and Commercial Life. Large detached man-
sion and class-rooms, standing in their own grounds, good
cricketing, safe bathing and boating, and careful physical
training. References to Parents and former Students in all
parts of the world. For a prospectus of terms (which are
very moderate and inclusive), with list of scholarships,
references, &c., apply to the Principal.

EDUCATION.—ST. MARY'S HALL,
5 and 6, ST. MARY'S-ROAD, CANONBURY, N.
ESTABLISHED 1849.ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTION FOR
LADIES.

SARAH NORTHGROVE, Principal.

Ladies wishing to complete their instruction in any branch
of education under eminent professors can be received as day
pupils or boarders for a term or longer.

Terminal Examinations are held by Graduates of Oxford
and Cambridge, and Professors of King's College, London;
and certificates granted according to proficiency.

The College will REOPEN, D.V., on the 17th September.
Special arrangements are made for Ladies who wish to pre-
pare for the University of London Examination or the Cam-
bridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

A prospectus will be forwarded on application.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 18, Bouverie Street,
London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine
Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, Septem-
ber 4, 1872.